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SPRING OF 1862.

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NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,

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NOS. 8 & 9,

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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AT EASTERN WHOLESALE PRICES.

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MARCH, 1862.

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We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., and offering to our customers at the lowest Cash Prices. Those desiring a full assortment of Custom-Made Calfskin Kip and Calf, and Grain Boots and Shoes, will find it to their advantage to call at our Wholesale and Retail Rooms.

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Of the most quality and appearance, ready for inspection and sale. Also, a full assortment of Walton and New York Jobbing Prices.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we hope by strict attention to all the duties of the trade and those in all of those before us, to merit a liberal share of the same in future.

[mh31-m&s3m]

SPRING 1862.

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Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of

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DRESS GOODS.

Some of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased since the late decline, we will offer superior inducements to the trade.

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Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

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AND VESTINGS,

Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as

Corduroys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
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You will always find in our assortment as full an assortment of Goods in the above line as can be found in the market. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

There is no news of any movement by Commodore Foote, and it is evident that he is biding his time, awaiting the land engagement that will decide the fate of Memphis.

From the Yorktown field of war comes information that makes it highly probable that the fate of Richmond depends even now upon sharp fighting, in which already Gen. Hancock's division has had a share. The enemy were it was believed resting at Williamsburgh Court House on the York Peninsula prepared for a vigorous defence, and according to Gen. McClellan's dispatch elsewhere given, with numbers superior to our own.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

There is doubtless no foundation for the rumor that has somewhat extensively prevailed that the rebels have evacuated Corinth, but on the contrary that they are prepared to resist strongly. Gen. Pope's troops, occupying the extreme right of our lines, are brushing around on the road leading from Hamburg to Corinth, and have successively occupied two points, Monterey and Farmington. Our dispatches of last evening, and those received by the Sanitary Commission indicate a battle very near at hand.

Commodore Farragut notified the Mayor of New Orleans when it was captured that he will "speedily and severely punish the secession wretches who may molest the Union people who give expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag." Mayor replied that "the people (rebels) of New Orleans will not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our (rebel) cause." We infer from this that there must be a considerable class of population in the great Southern metropolis who are loyal, and welcome the display of the National ensign over the Crescent city, else the Mayor would not make such bitter and malignant reference to them. We presume that he has been induced to dissent from his "high horse" and modify his haughty tone somewhat.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending May 3, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	37,396	40,000
Wheat, bu	87,296	56,122
Corn, bu	412,557	613,853
Oats, bu	175,363	145,000
Rye, bu	36,440	43,200
Barley, bu	14,806	778
Timothy seed, lbs	25,000	25,000
Clover seed, lbs	2,997	9,704
Pork, lbs	2,501,607	3,607,200
Beef, lbs	994,515	1,761,671
Tallow, lbs	18,898	151,781
Hides, No	4,445	6,518
Dressed Hogs, No	534	
Live Cattle, No	3,494	3,000

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles at Chicago since Jan. 1st to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	354,918	378,940	150,587
Wheat, bu	1,445,919	1,445,919	1,190,918
Corn, bu	2,254,998	3,064,849	3,888,749
Oats, bu	247,799	191,065	419,140
Rye, bu	249,304	160,000	69,571
Barley, bu	334,747	276,514	109,571
Timothy seed, lbs	2,103,000	3,268,800	1,940,000
Clover seed, lbs	30,460	30,643	18,189
Pork, lbs	11,360,521	7,708,504	5,987,182
Beef, lbs	1,135,115	1,180,000	1,846,218
Tallow, lbs	195,963	218,193	64,646
Hides, No	23,555	21,441	15,000
Dressed Hogs, No	172,348	144,086	45,940
Live Cattle, No	62,159	48,197	44,614

From the Kanawha.

Dispatches from the division moving under Gen. Cox, on the Kanawha line, report a sharp engagement between the force under Col. Crook, a fork of Blue Stone, on the morning of the 1st. Six of the enemy were killed and a considerable number wounded and prisoners. We lost one man killed and twenty slightly wounded. The rebels were completely routed and fled. A scouting party from the Forty-seventh Ohio, on the Lewisburg road, took four prisoners near Sewall Mountain. The weather is reported clear.

Several days since it will be remembered that two prisoners escaped from Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin, who were subsequently retaken. It has been ascertained that they escaped through the complicity of a man named Carr, in Capt. Grady's company, from Milwaukee, Nineteenth regiment. They left behind him with what loose change they had left, and some Southern bank notes. No money has been found upon him and he probably will suffer death for his offense.

Many of our wounded soldiers are receiving from their Government the pensions they so well and bravely earned. Under the law, a soldier's pension commences on the completion of proof, and a frivolous technical delay enclosed up upon the half-crippled veteran, should not delay the allowance of the proper support granted under existing laws to our brave soldiers. We will probably look into this matter.

Not less than one hundred and eighty-two graduates of Harvard University are at present serving in various capacities in the army and navy of the United States. Among the names are twenty-two men who are not yet graduated—eight of the class of 1862, ten of the class of 1863, and four of the class of 1864.

Andy Johnson has quietly notified the directors of the State Bank of Tennessee, who resided over the assets of the institution to the rebel leaders, that they will be held individually responsible for every cent of interest the State had in it. They are very sorrowful, for many of them have great possessions.

The cannon captured by the 14th Wisconsin regiment at the battle of Shiloh has been sent to Madison, and has been on exhibition at the Capitol Park. It is a brass 12-pounder of rather a rough finish. It was manufactured by Messrs. Leeds & Co., of New Orleans, in 1861.

By the recent law of Virginia all persons applying for licenses to transact business are required to take the oath of allegiance. Those licenses were to have been renewed on the first of May. Twenty-eight merchants of Alexandria refused to take the oath and consequently their stores are closed.

The Washington *Republican* says it is stated that Gen. Thomas stated to one of the Military Committees of Congress a day or two since, that the Government has over 70,000 troops under pay.

The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis is a fixed fact, and will not be connected with the secesh institution. Permanent rooms are to be secured, and Unionism to have a "local habitation and a name."

The Government has given J. W. Ault, of Peoria, an order to purchase 1500 sabres and artillery horses, to be delivered at St. Louis and Pittsburgh Landing within thirty days.

At Camp Butler on Friday night a rebel prisoner, named Garrett, was shot by one of the guards while attempting to escape from the guard. His wound, though severe, is not dangerous.

An enterprising lumber dealer has constructed in Canada, for 1,500,000 feet of boards, to be delivered in Lockport as soon as open spring.

The London papers publish biographical sketch of Mr. Ericsson. His caloric engine was noticed in the scientific men of London as long ago as 1852.

The Albany papers deny the truth of the story that Thurlow Weed is to embark in the New York World enterprise on his return from Europe.

The St. Paul *Press* says that the tide has turned in the Kettlewerk gold mines, and that it is richer than ever.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862. NUMBER 256

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Matters at Fort Pillow.

THE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS.

[From Our Own Reporter.]
ON BOARD STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY,
A FEW MILES FROM FORT WRIGHT, TENN.,
May 3d, 1862.

The fleet remains in about the same position as described by a previous letter writer, and nothing of great importance has occurred to break the dull monotony of the great ship becalmed, which this collection of steamers and gunboats, but for the occasional report, of a mortar and subsequent bursting of its shell, would much resemble. The same old Mississippi, as high and rampaging flood; the same water and desert of green trees, rising abruptly out of the inland sea; the same dark sky above; the same order of line, as regards the gunboats, mortar boats, transports and tugboats, and almost the same collection of newspaper reporters in the cabin of Captain Musselman's fine steamer, the John H. Dickey. This is the status of Commodore Foote's Mississippi flotilla. What it will be in three days more, remains very much with the success of our forces at Corinth, and, if successful there—and this seemed highly probable when I passed Cairo—with the rate of speed with which they come across the country to this place to attack Fort Wright in the flank, while the aquatic army give it fits in front. Taking everything into consideration, the victory of our arms at Corinth, the fine condition and overpowering force of General Halleck's Army at Pittsburg Landing; the efficiency and the constantly watchful state of preparation of Commodore Foote's flotilla; the known luck of men, arms, and supplies of the rebels under Jeff. Thompson at Fort Wright, not to speak of the determined energy of the troops under the old Federal flag, I think it perfectly safe to predict that in less than one week from the writing of this letter, I shall be enabled to send you the joyful intelligence of the surrender into our hands of the batteries before which we now float, and our triumphant entree into the city of Memphis. Thence the cry will be, "To New Orleans! to New Orleans! onward, to the Crescent City!" I may be over sanguine, and may be found on the wrong side of the fence when the matter comes to be finally decided, but from the present evidences before my senses I cannot alter my augury in the least particular.

Three deserters from the rebel army at Fort Wright were brought to the flag ship Benton on Wednesday of the present week and surrendered themselves to be dealt with as the Commodore thought best to deal with them. He took them in, treated them kindly, and to-day sent them on their way rejoicing to Cairo on the steamer Shingiss, *en route* for Cincinnati, whence they were journeying on a river craft as deck hands, when captured by the secesh and forced to join the Confederate army. These men tell a very consistent story, taken as a whole, although in some unimportant particulars they are at slight variance. I paid them a visit this morning on the tug Dunleith, for the purpose of eliciting what I could in regard to Jeff. Thompson's preparations for defending and holding his present position. They say Jeff. has from six to seven thousand men, poorly armed, some water batteries—now submerged in the aqueous element, and of course just as valuable to him as though their guns were effectually spiked or made of wood—and twelve mounted cannon perched upon the bluff. The most of these latter guns are of light metal, and consequently of small calibre. There is not the least doubt, they say, that we would be abundantly able to carry the works with the present force of the fleet, but the proverbial fleetness of foot of the rebels hereabouts, and the desire to capture the contents of the fort, undoubtedly deter our commander from making the attempt for which every officer and man under him is impatiently waiting.

The gunboats, of which the Southern papers have been boasting so much, in the possession of the force here, have all along been been numbered as high as twelve or fifteen, but these exist only in the fertile brain never had but twelve poor, shabby, inefficient ones, and nearly half of these have been taken away to guard other points within the past few weeks. They are of the opinion also that the Gen. Polk was Benton has more guns running out of her ports than all the ordnance mounted in the same number of boats at Fort Wright, and that she alone sad unaided, could easily whip the entire Confederate naval force lying in this vicinity. These statements are confirmed by the report of an officer of our fleet who went out a day or two since in a small skiff, climbed a tall tree, and with a powerful glass, made a close reconnoisance of the rebel works.

Thus it would appear that Memphis has had the fate irrevocably sealed upon her by the hand of Providence—as has been profanely remarked of the decision of the battle of Shiloh, but by the hands of the brave parties, among whom there could appear to exist a feeling of strife and competition as to who shall first besiege it. I allude to Commodores Foote and Porter and Generals Halleck and Curtis. They all seem to be approaching Memphis, with the exception of our Commodore, who is calmly and steadily waiting, and that "good ready" at West he does move, "then will come the *tug* of war." This latter remark is supposed to relate especially to the flag-ship Benton.

The bombardment has been kept up to-day by the two mortar boats lying within two miles of the fortress, the explosions occurring at regular intervals of about fifteen minutes, and the rebellions have not fired once. They have showed signs of life within the past week on one or two occasions, but they have maintained a dogged and determined silence. Without these little regular refreshments the drear monotony of our life here would be quite insupportable, and one would be apt to be seduced into the belief that he had by chance fallen among the inhabitants of the Island of Calmi. Delight, which to prosy mortals like ourselves would be far from a delightful occurrence.

There was a report here the other day that the commander of Thompson's "dug-out" fleet was about to issue from his place of concealment behind the point, engage our flotilla and capture it or perish in the attempt. Up to the present writing, however, notwithstanding your correspondent has been watching as patiently as he could for the occurrence, he has been unable to see it. I do not expect to see it very soon. The steamers are kept constantly fired up, the men at their posts, night and day, and every precaution observed to guard against a surprise, which we have been taught by a late example on the Tennessee, is more to be dreaded than all the hordes of Jeff. Davis combined, coming in open day.

A Railroad Difficulty.

[From the Quincy Whig, 5th.]

The train on the Quincy & Toledo railroad returned last evening, not being able to proceed any further than Mount Stanton. This road having been taken possession of and torn up by the Sheriff of Brown county, at that place, barred their further progress. Some French gentlemen has recently made the astonishing discovery that he owned the land used for station purposes, and which our friend McNitt had appropriated all the time belonged to him. He has been ordered off the premises, and the Company prohibited from running their trains over that land. He says if less they pay the moderate sum of $25 per day for the privilege, or $8,000 for a strip of earth worth about as many hundred. In the meantime everything is in *statu quo*.

Unfortunate Casualty—A Lady Drowned.

CAIRO, May 6.—A skiff, containing a Mrs. Depalster and her two sons, together with a lot of groceries, &c., which they had just purchased, while putting out towards the Kentucky shore this afternoon, was capsized in the current and driven against the bow of the steamer Red Rover, at the Naval Depot, causing it to swamp. The two men were fished out, but the woman was drowned. She had just returned from Chicago, where she had been to visit a son who is a prisoner at Camp Douglas, taken at Fort Donelson.

The family resided opposite Island No. One, some six miles below, and were all good Union citizens, except the youngest, who was persuaded to join the rebel army and is now a prisoner.

Postal Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—P. O. DEPARTMENT.—All letters for New Orleans should be sent to New York for transmission by Government steamers.

(Signed). JOHN A. KASSON,
Postmaster General.

Highly Important.

ATCHISON, Kansas, May 5.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of most of the Union and anti-jayhawker's ticket by a majority of 300. The Council are Union.

The Rivers.

CLINTON, Iowa, May 6.—The water was at a stand still on Sunday. It has fell one inch up to noon to-day.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY

OUR TROOPS GRADUALLY ADVANCING.

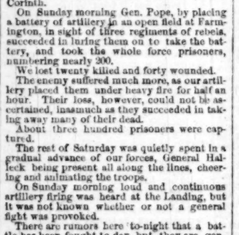
A BATTLE VERY NEAR AT HAND.

FROM GEN. POPE'S COLUMN.

Sharp Skirmish at Monterey.

Federal Advance on Farmington.

300 Rebel Prisoners Captured.



[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, May 6, 1862.

Nothing of importance has transpired here to-day. There has been but one arrival from the Tennessee River, bringing no news of importance.

Our forces are still advancing gradually on the enemy. A fight or general stampede of the enemy must certainly take place in the next forty-eight hours. All was quiet at the fleet.

A small boat with three persons on board was capsized this afternoon. One of them, a woman, was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, May 6.—Up to Monday night, no general engagement had taken place at Corinth, but we had been induced to the troops to march on Sunday, but their movements were prevented by the condition of the roads, which heavy rains had made impassable.

Several deserters came into our camp on Monday and report that great dissatisfaction exists in the rebel army, both among officers and men. Beauregard has made a speech to some of his troops that he would make a desperate stand and force the Federal army to retreat, and appealed to them to stand by him.

A band of guerrillas still maintain warfare on all passing steamboats, and on Sunday drove in our pickets around Savannah, but fled on approach of our cavalry. The gunboat Tyler is now plying between Clifton and Pittsburg Landing, shelling the woods where the rebels are reported to be in force.

CAIRO, May 6th.—The steamer Antelope reached here last night, with Pittsburg Landing advices up to Sunday afternoon.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as Pope's forces were slowly advancing on the extreme left, from Monterey, an advance collision occurred between the contending forces in the woods. The latter opened fire on our troops, who stood their ground firmly. Gen. Pope ordered out three batteries of artillery, which were speedily brought into position for action. Fire was opened on the rebels, who replied with spirit. The fire lasted three-quarters of an hour, when the rebels broke sides, and threatening every basement to bring on a general engagement. Great excitement prevailed. Our cavalry and brigades were formed into line, and there was a general call to arms.

Both sides, however, seemed averse to bringing on a general conflict, and the rebels finally broke and fled in confusion, leaving a large number killed on the field. Pope's army followed in pursuit, and captured three guns so far as Farmington, a small settlement near Corinth.

On Sunday morning Gen. Pope, by placing a battery of artillery in an open field at Farmington, in sight of three regiments of rebels, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, and took the whole force prisoners, numbering nearly 300.

We lost seventy-one killed and forty wounded.

The enemy suffered much more, as our artillery placed them under heavy fire for half an hour. Their loss, however, could not be ascertained, inasmuch as they succeeded in taking away many of their dead.

About three hundred prisoners were captured.

The rest of Saturday was quietly spent in a gradual advance of our forces, cheering and animating the troops.

On Sunday morning loud and continuous artillery firing was heard before Pittsburg, but it was not known whether or not a general fight was provoked.

There are rumors here to-night that a battle has been fought to-day, but they are generally discredited.

Steamers passed here to-day on their way to Pittsburg Landing with the 3d Minnesota, Iowa, and 4th Minnesota regiments on board.

MONTEREY, Tenn., May 6.—Rain has fallen in torrents for the last eight hours pitting the roads in horrible condition.

Yesterday the Commanding General arrived from camp near Pittsburg Landing and encamped here. Gen. Pope picked up distinctly hear the drums beat and locomotives whistle at Corinth.

From the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved. The enemy are receiving heavy reinforcements daily. On Sunday last Beauregard made a speech to troops assuring them that it was the intention of Beauregard and his Generals to have a battle at Corinth. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the 12 months men on account of the Conscription Law. The roads are improving fast.

CAIRO, May 6.—It rained a perfect deluge at Pittsburg from Sunday noon until midnight, rendering the roads utterly impassable, which fact would considerably retard the operations of Gen. Halleck's army.

Three thousand rifled muskets, recently received by Gov. Yates, were distributed among Illinois troops by Adjutant General Fuller, on his recent visit to Pitsburg. All the Illinois soldiers now in the field are armed with guns of new patterns.

The report is current, and believed, that Corinth was evacuated last night, and that our troops are now in full possession. Two hundred and twenty prisoners were taken in an engagement yesterday morning.

FROM PADUCAH.

Jeff. Thompson Makes a Raid into Western Kentucky.

Evacuation of Corinth!

PADUCAH, KY., May 6.—Jeff. Thompson is in Western Kentucky, with 1,000 cavalry. He came across a company of Curtis's Home Guards, Home on yesterday near Dresden, and scattered them in every direction without any loss of life. One of them arrived in this city about midnight last night, hatless, coatless and fatigued from a long ride of over forty miles.

Quite an excitement exists in the country in consequence of this raid, but no casualties are, judging from his antecedents, that scores of miles are now placed between him and his destination.

There is little doubt entertained here as to the correctness of the reported evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard, and that our forces are now in possession there.

What the French Minister Says.

UNPALATABLE FACTS FOR THE REBELS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Washington dispatch of the 5th to the New York *Times* says: It is said that the French Minister went to Richmond to assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a power among the nations; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of the neutral governments; that the blockade of the South is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation is impossible; that a continuance of hostilities for the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injurious to France and England even more than the United States; and that the resort to guerrilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be simply a return to barbarism. The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

Capture of a Rebel Vessel.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The United States gunboat Huron captured, on the 29th ult., off Charleston, the schooner Glide of Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassau and was loaded with one thousand bales of cotton and five tierces of rice. Her papers and log book were thrown overboard during the chase.

MATTERS ON YORK PENINSULA.

The Rebel Retreat Orderly and Well Done.

HOMESTEAD BILL PASSED.

Union Prospects in the Border States.

A NATIONAL FOUNDRY AT CHICAGO.

A Big Scare in Virginia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862.

No English guns were left behind by the rebels at Yorktown. They were mostly Rodman and Dahlgren guns from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Those that burst were manufactured after the Rodman pattern at Richmond.

Competent judges say there are no signs of demoralization on the track of the rebel army in their retreat. Very few small arms were left in the works; no knapsacks were thrown away on the road; blankets and tents with ammunition and cannon were left because they were too cumbrous to carry away. It was a well ordered retreat—a change of position doubtless in consequence of a recent determination.

A stand is likely to be made on Chickahominy to delay our advance rather than to fight. The country into which our army moves is higher, more healthy, and better in all respects than the swamp before Yorktown.

Among the rebel spoils were cannon cartridges covered with pieces of Bay State shawl, which Assistant Secretary Fox recognized as made when he was in charge of the Bay State Mills.

It is ascertained that when Fitz John Porter made a reconnoissance to Big Bethel with 2,000 men, there were no rebels between there and Yorktown, Gen. Magruder with his small force having gone towards the James River to surprise a wood chopping party, and that on Sunday when McClellan landed, there were but 15,000 men between him and Richmond.

The Homestead bill has just passed, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Ind.) Lane, (Kansas) McDowell, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mass.) Wilson, (N. J.) Wright—38.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey—7.

Lieut. Worden was on the floor of the Senate to-day with his eyes still bandaged.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill is under discussion in the Senate.

CAIRO, May 6th.—The steamer Antelope reached here last night, with Pittsburg Landing advices up to Sunday afternoon.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as Pope's forces were slowly advancing on the extreme left, from Monterey, an advance collision occurred between the contending forces in the woods. The latter opened fire on our troops, who stood their ground firmly. Gen. Pope ordered out three batteries of artillery, which were speedily brought into position for action. Fire was opened on the rebels, who replied with spirit. The fire lasted three-quarters of an hour, when the rebels broke sides, and threatening every basement to bring on a general engagement. Great excitement prevailed. Our cavalry and brigades were formed into line, and there was a general call to arms.

Both sides, however, seemed averse to bringing on a general conflict, and the rebels finally broke and fled in confusion, leaving a large number killed on the field. Pope's army followed in pursuit, and captured three guns so far as Farmington, a small settlement near Corinth.

On Sunday morning Gen. Pope, by placing a battery of artillery in an open field at Farmington, in sight of three regiments of rebels, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, and took the whole force prisoners, numbering nearly 300.

We lost seventy-one killed and forty wounded.

The enemy suffered much more, as our artillery placed them under heavy fire for half an hour. Their loss, however, could not be ascertained, inasmuch as they succeeded in taking away many of their dead.

About three hundred prisoners were captured.

The rest of Saturday was quietly spent in a gradual advance of our forces, cheering and animating the troops.

On Sunday morning loud and continuous artillery firing was heard before Pittsburg, but it was not known whether or not a general fight was provoked.

There are rumors here to-night that a battle has been fought to-day, but they are generally discredited.

Steamers passed here to-day on their way to Pittsburg Landing with the 3d Minnesota, Iowa, and 4th Minnesota regiments on board.

MONTEREY, Tenn., May 6.—Rain has fallen in torrents for the last eight hours pitting the roads in horrible condition.

Yesterday the Commanding General arrived from camp near Pittsburg Landing and encamped here. Gen. Pope picked up distinctly hear the drums beat and locomotives whistle at Corinth.

From the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved. The enemy are receiving heavy reinforcements daily. On Sunday last Beauregard made a speech to troops assuring them that it was the intention of Beauregard and his Generals to have a battle at Corinth. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the 12 months men on account of the Conscription Law. The roads are improving fast.

CAIRO, May 6.—It rained a perfect deluge at Pittsburg from Sunday noon until midnight, rendering the roads utterly impassable, which fact would considerably retard the operations of Gen. Halleck's army.

Three thousand rifled muskets, recently received by Gov. Yates, were distributed among Illinois troops by Adjutant General Fuller, on his recent visit to Pitsburg. All the Illinois soldiers now in the field are armed with guns of new patterns.

The report is current, and believed, that Corinth was evacuated last night, and that our troops are now in full possession. Two hundred and twenty prisoners were taken in an engagement yesterday morning.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

The Enemy to Make a Stand at Williamsburg.

Gallant Skirmishing by General Hancock's Division.

FROM YORKTOWN.

Capture of the Chief Engineer of Gen. Johnson's Staff.

THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS AT WEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Official dispatches received here indicate that the enemy are in large force and strongly intrenched near Williamsburg, and that they intend to dispute at that point the further passage of our army. There had been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. Hancock had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge. In this engagement Gen. Hancock's forces are said to have killed two rebel Colonels and two Lieutenant Colonels, and captured one Colonel and 150 prisoners. Gen. McClellan highly compliments Gen. Hancock's conduct.

At the time of sending the dispatches our loss was not known, but it was supposed to be considerable in proportion to the fierceness of the engagement, as the fight was very severe.

BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG, }
May 5, 1862—10 P. M. }

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

After arranging for a movement up York River, I was urgently sent for here. I find Gen. Johnston in front of me in strong force, probably greater in good deal than my own. Gen. Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one colonel and 150 prisoners, and killing at least two colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know exact loss, but fear that Gen. Hooker has lost considerable on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels intend disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check to-night. I resume the original plan. My entire force is unquestionably considerably inferior to that of the rebels, which will fight well, but I must do all I can with the force at my disposal.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The Associated Press adds some additional particulars from our advance near Williamsburg, dated this evening, of a fight there.

Our loss was 17 killed and about 40 wounded. Eighty rebels were left dead on the field and 40 wounded. Also, about 200 prisoners. Their dead were buried by us on the field. A stand of colors belonging to the rebels were captured, and are now on the way to Washington. Gen. McClellan has arrived on the field at 5 o'clock. He rode to the front greeted by the cheers of the troops. He immediately assumed command. Rain has poured in torrents all day. Jeff. Davis was at Richmond at last accounts. The enemy's works at Williamsburg are very formidable, extending across the peninsula.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown is the Chief Engineer of Gen. Johnson's staff, a graduate of that rebel army at Yorktown amounted to 80,000 men. He gives the most deplorable account of the condition of the army, and says they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond. Their retreat commenced before daylight Saturday morning. He doubts not that the advance was twenty miles distant at the time the last gun was fired from Yorktown.

On Saturday night Gen. McClellan signalled five gunboats lying before Yorktown, to proceed up the river to West Point and remove all the obstructions in the channel.

Quite a fleet of steamers and vessels loaded with troops were discovered and a pursuit commenced, resulting in the capture of some of them, whilst others were run ashore and burned by those on board, who escaped to the woods. It is said that early by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, the head of navigation, nearly 30 miles above Yorktown, frequently shelling parties of the enemy who were flying from the shore, and flanking that portion of the retreating army who were moving towards West Point to take the railroad to Richmond.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The Fortress Monroe letter of the *Americans*, dated the 5th, says that Gen. McClellan's column is beyond Williamsburg, and that the rebels are at West Point, having on their way captured and destroyed many rebel transports. A report was current of the capture of a large number of prisoners. A force had been landed at West Point and destroyed a railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

The following is taken from the *American's* special Fortress Monroe letter:

The French steamer Gossendi came down from Yorktown, bringing the French Minister and Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. We learn that up to one o'clock the steamers with Gen. Franklin's division had not gone beyond Yorktown, waiting to hear from above. One of the gunboats which went up York river on Sunday morning has returned. She reports that she found the river unobstructed; that our gunboats had reached West Point, and that a force had been landed and a bridge on the road to Richmond destroyed. Several rebel transports were overtaken, going up the river, several of which were run ashore and burned, those on board escaping, while others were captured.

Latest advices state that Gen. McClellan is with the advance, and supposed to be before Williamsburg, in which direction there has been brisk cannonadin: all day. Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James river from Richmond, and when near Newport News was run ashore on the south side of the river. Her singular movements attracted considerable attention. The men were seen to land in their boats and pull for Newport News. They said they had intentionally run her ashore for the purpose of reaching our lines, and that she contained sixty tons of coal for the Merrimac. Several boats were immediately manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this to be impossible, they set her on fire and she burned to the water's edge. The Merrimac was in sight at the time, but did not venture out after the vessel. The crew were taken to headquarters, and they gave a deplorable account of affairs in Richmond. The rebel troops regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion sheer folly.

A Captured Rebel Ship Recaptured.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The ship Emily St. Pierre, which was captured some time since by our blockading fleet, and a prize crew put on board with orders to make for Philadelphia, was subsequently recaptured by the rebel Capt. Wilson, who through a stratagem made prisoners of all the prize crew and prize masters. The vessel arrived in Liverpool on the 21st, the Captain being assisted in navigating her by only three or four, who with himself were allowed to remain on board by our cruiser who captured her.

Lieut. Stone was placed in charge of the Emily St. Pierre by our gunboats and overpowered by Wilson and the rebel steward and cook, and placed in irons.

A letter from first-class merchants in Baltimore to a Liverpool mercantile firm, states, under date of Baltimore, April 9th, that the Federals suffered a severe defeat in battle at Yorktown. The Merrimac and seven other iron-clad vessels are out." This was received in Liverpool by the steamship China, and shows that all the merchants at Baltimore are not yet loyal.

The National Typographical Union.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Printers' National Union elected John M. Farquhar of Chicago President, Wm. A. Montgomery First Vice President, James H. Walker Second Vice President, Thos. J. Walsh Secretary of the Treasury, and Theo. Vogle Corresponding Secretary. Ten States were represented in the Convention.

Died from Injuries.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—D. B. Saltbrop, operator of the U. S. military telegraph, died last night from injuries received by the explosion of a torpedo placed by the rebels in the deserted telegraph office at Yorktown. Mr. Saltbrop was a resident of Springfield, O., and was highly esteemed.

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

THE THUNDERER'S LAMENT FOR RUSSELL.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Edinburgh arrived this evening from Queenstown the 24th. The *Times* of the 24th says: Advices from America indicate that the recent battle had no effect in creating the hope among the leading houses, that the termination of war was at hand. Shipments of gold were beginning to excite apprehension, and it would surprise no one to hear

The Tribune,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

THE WAR DEMOCRATS AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Whoever has watched the course of political events has noticed the vast difference between the positions of the war Democrats and the pro-Slavery secession wing of that party. In this state especially the contrast is strongly marked. While the loyal patriotic portion of the party—the adherents of the late Senator Douglas, have buckled on the sword or shouldered the musket, and have earned immortal honor on every Western battle field, the secession mousing politicians, many of them Knights of the Golden Circle, managed to get themselves elected to the Constitutional Convention where they concentrated their villainous cunning if they can further cheat the people into an indorsement of their work, to legislate themselves into power and control the destinies of Illinois for the next quarter of a century. The war Democrats and the Republicans who are fighting the battles of freedom against the most detestable treason that ever disgraced humanity, are thus to be made to stand aside while the secession wing, ever the apologists of traitors, are to rule the Empire State of the Mississippi Valley. Whether this very pretty scheme is to be realized will depend upon the exertions of the war Democrats at home and in the field to defeat it, and of the Republicans, who of course should leave nothing undone that can have a tendency to bury the infamy out of sight forever.

In treating of this subject, in common with a large portion of the press of the State, we have not been careful enough to the destinction between the war and make the secession wings of the Democracy. In Sounthern Illinois especially the feud is wide and increasing and by the time the day of election arrives the war Democrats will make themselves felt to the confusion of the Secessionists and Gold Circle Knights and the gratification of all true loyal patriots. The wire-pulling gentry in this city are making desperate efforts to bring Southern Illinois in a solid phalanx to the polls to sanction the iniquity of their machinating; but the cheat is too glaring. The efforts of their puppet Josh. Allen and his backers to grasp the positions of such men as Gen. McClernand and Gen. Logan are too transparent to deceive the most careless observer. The scheme won't work. The old Constitution, defective as it confessedly is in some particulars is far better than the iniquitous bantling that the late Convention has presented to the people for adoption. Under the old constitution the State has prospered beyond all former precedent; our people understand its workings, and will only change it when a better can be adopted.

The Republicans of the State, it is believed, are almost to a man opposed to it; but so many of them are away, fighting the battles of their country, that without the efficient aid of the War Democrats, the new Constitution may be imposed upon us. The secessionists are actively and earnestly at work to deceive and hoodwink the people. Their hope to seize the power and the patronage of the State, gives efficiency to their organization, and unless met by corresponding energy, it may prove successful. Let therefore the friends of law and order, those who want a good loyal administration of the Government, lose not an opportunity nor a moment in perfecting their arrangements to defeat the schemes of the secessionists. They are working with an energy worthy of a better cause to impose upon Illinois the worst Constitution that ever cursed a free loyal people. Our advices from the Southern and central sections of the State are encouraging. The North will do its duty, and if all work together as patriots should, the new Constitution will meet the fate due to the schemes of all enemies of freedom.

FACTS WHICH ARE ARGUMENTS.

It is a fact not generally known, that the first pamphlet of any note written in favor of American independence, contained an impassioned protest against the spread of slavery, and a vigorous attack on its existence in the Colonies. Hatred to slavery went hand-in-hand with hatred to the British Government; stirred to its very depths the innate democracy of the humane heart; made every enthusiastic republican in Europe, willing to shed his blood in defense of the glorious cause; brought to our shores some of the noblest patriots that ever drew the sword for the rights of man, and paralyzed the terrible arm of the oppresser. Without the life-giving co-operation of this anti-slavery sentiment, undefiled by mental reservations—as breathed forth in the immortal declaration, as thundered from the pulpit, as proclaimed by the press—the martyr spirit of Valley Forge would have degenerated into mutiny; the long, dubious, and unequal contest could not have been sustained; and independence could not have been achieved.

After the restoration of peace, an insidious reaction set in, and the generous enthusiasm of universal liberty began gradually to recede before a sort of political materialism; but such momentum had the cause gained during the heroic period, that it overthrew slavery in seven of the thirteen States; barely missed its aim in four of the remaining six; prohibited the curse in all the public domain in which it was not protected by legal stipulations; and where it had already gained a foothold, as in Louisiana, hampered and embarrassed it by unfriendly legislation. These were the days when Abolitionism offered no apologies for being in the right, asserted and maintained the freedom of speech, and was always resolutely aggressive. These were the days when avowed and leading Abolitionists sat on the Supreme Bench, occupied seats in the Cabinet, were Ministers at foreign capitals, and when Congress passed votes of thanks to the authors of prize essays against slavery. And these were the only days since the birth of the Republic when there were no threats of ,,o-slavery rebellion.

Then followed a long period of discussions about banks and tariffs—of bitter partisan controversies—of Indian wars and treaties—of disputed boundaries—of purchases of territory—of quarrels with the Barbary States—of European difficulties—of open rupture with Britain. During this period anti-slavery was over-shadowed by the rush of events; the press ceased to denounce the curse; the censures of the pulpit became faint; and the organized Abolition movement was abandoned. During this period slavery recovered its lost ground. Noiselessly, stealthily, like the unseen pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday," it enlarged its bordess, stole into the halls of legislation, and drew the slave States together into a sort of separate confederacy. *And during this period the seeds of the present rebellion were sown.* Calhoun merely dressed, watered, and transplanted, the young crop which he found growing. It was rank and luxuriant as early as 1830.

These facts dispose of the absurd prejudice against Abolitionism. Our whole system of government is, in truth, founded on this idea of anti-slavery. When this idea was ignored, how soon the system got out of working order. In spite of all reason and testimony, political mountebanks would persist in trying to make light and darkness dwell together. They were still experimenting when they were overwhelmed by civil war and revolution. Down they went—and their cob-houses with them.

It is the nature of robbery and oppression to cower before resistence. There was never a time in the history of this country when a vigorous push would not have thrown slavery down headlong. It thrives but when "let alone." Two years ago it ruled this continent; to-day it is a terror-stricken culprit—a fugitive from justice. The goaded North turned at last upon its tormentor. Now the treacherous criminal begs for mercy. Let it alone? Never at such a time as this. Let its epitaph be: "Enemy of mankind—reproach of your age—scourge of your country—it died by the hand of *Emancipation.*"

THE STATE TREASURER AND TREASURY NOTES.

In justice to the State Treasurer, Hon. Wm. Butler, against whom a good deal of feeling is excited by his circular, requiring according to the laws of the State, taxes to be paid in coin, we quote the following paragraphs from a private letter from him to the editor of the *Journal*. Mr. Butler says:

> I am accused of exacting coin from the tax-payers, and paying out paper money only—entering myself by the value of the difference between the two kinds of currency. There has never been a dollar of other currency than gold and silver coin paid from the State Treasury on account of the interest fund, or any portion of it remaining fund or of the school fund, which are the three funds into which the State tax is divided.
>
> Now it happens that Treasury notes have been paid on account of the war fund is well known, and such action of the Treasurer has never given dissatisfaction. The proceeds of the sale of war bonds and all moneys received from the General Government by way of reimbursements, are kept separate and apart and used to pay warrants drawn on the war fund. The war fund and the proceeds of the State tax have no more connection than if they were in charge of and paid out by different officers."

As a faithful State officer, and following as it is his duty to do the strict letter of the law, he is imperatively required to receive nothing but coin for taxes. He might, it is true, Jackson-like, have taken the responsibility to receive Treasury notes, and if sued for any difference for the premium between them and coin, have gone before the Legislature, where his action would unquestionably have been approved; but he ought not to be blamed by his fellow citizens if he shrinks from any policy not sanctioned by the strict letter of the law. The course suggested by us in our last issue, immediately to take an agreed case to the Supreme Court, whence a mandamus would unquestionably at once issue to the Treasury to take Treasury notes, would solve the whole difficulty. We hope to report the matter accomplished before the week closes.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

There is scarcely one rebel leader in ten who has not fought duels, or engaged in bar-room brawls, or shot his man on the street, or stabbed somebody, or led an attack on some luckless "abolitionist." It cannot be said that these men had no influence or authority before the rebellion. Could a herd of ignorant and unknown fellows, with neither money nor experience, have devised and accomplished such a thing? And yet the leaders, though men of energy, and many of them talented, are ruffianly in their manners, and frightfully immoral. The truth is, the majority of men in the rebel States, both high and low, are thoroughly corrupt and demoralized. The quack who should propose to cure a diseased man and spare the disease, the fool who should propose to reform bad men and let them retain their vices, might seriously propose to "restore the Union" without changing the tone and the form of Southern society; but no *real* statesman ever thought of such a thing. The *malady* must be removed. We must attack the malady, not the miserable sufferer. The South is emaciate, hideous, and filthy with a loathsome disease; and we must restore her to health by changing her diet and habits, and by putting away from her the temptation to sin again. Common sense urges this mode of treatment.

COTTON SEED.

We learn that an bundant supply of the upland Tennessee cotton seed has been forwarded to the station agents of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was obtained by the Government agent, Mr. Donahue, and the cost to those ordering it will only be the sacking and freight. A bushel of seed weighs twenty-two pounds, and will plant from two to four acres. South of Mattoon it should be planted at once, and north of that point from the 15th to the 20th inst. Cotton seed should be planted shallow and the ground rolled to insure a good stand. When it first comes up, it is rather delicate, much resembling buckwheat in appearance. The seed can be sent by mail for sixteen cents a pound, in papers of half a pound each. Those wishing small lots should send stamps to the station agents for the seed. The officers of the Illinois Central Railroad are taking a deep interest in the experiment of cotton growing in the State, and will spare no pains to have all who wish supplied with the seed.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

Nothing that has been published during the course of this war has created more indignation among loyal people than the revelations of rebel barbarities committed upon wounded Union soldiers that fell into their hands, and the shocking treatment of the bodies of the slain, as set forth by the Congressional Investigating Committee. The rebels show that they are not civilized; that they occupy a lower scale of humanity than Algerines. But how much better is the Northern man who sympathizes with these barbarians than the perpetrators of the atrocities described? What man with feelings of loyalty and humanity, can rise up from the perusal of these revolting acts and say that any means known to civilized warfare should not be employed to crush a rebellion conducted on such principles and by such wretches? Who will oppose confiscation of slaves and goods, or anything else that will tend to weaken such a parricidal foe?

☞ The appointment of so many Brigadier Generals of late must necessarily exclude deserving men hereafter from promotion, who may distinguish themselves on the batile field and in the campaign for conspicuous bravery or important service. A bill is before the Senate to limit the number to two hundred. There are already one hundred and sixty-eight confirmed, and twenty-six awaiting confirmation, making a total of *one hundred and ninety-four*—being within *six* of the maximum which Congress proposes to allow the President to appoint.

Is it any wonder that a "general disgust" is felt in and out of Congress at the way the Brigadier business is being run into the ground? We presume there is no man in Washington who does more disgusted than the President. But he is beset, tormented almost to death, to appoint Tom, Dick and Harry, because others equally undeserving have been previously promoted when there was need for more Brigadiers.

Commanders of Departments urge him to appoint this, that and the other man; Cabinet officers press their favorites upon him; Senators and Congressmen claim that their States have not had their full quota of Brigadiers, and insist that those recommended by them shall be elevated among the "stars"; Governors and State officers are not behind them in these importunities. And so it goes. The President is worried almost to death. What can he do but to send in the names to the Senate until that body cries, "hold! enough?" The thing has gone so far that there seems to be but one way out of the trouble, and that is, to make all colonels brigadiers, and abolish the rank of colonel entirely.

What Gen. Hunter is Doing—The Negroes to be Armed.

Some days ago it was announced in an Eastern paper that a large quantity of muskets, and a large quantity of red trowsers to match, are to be sent to General Hunter. Subsequent developments show that these were forwarded for the purpose of arming the negroes on the coast of South Carolina. A letter written from Port Royal, some weeks since, states that a negro preacher at that place, named Abram Murehison, possessing a great influence among the blacks, had been summoned before General Hunter, who desired to obtain from him some important information. One of the subjects on which he was questioned was the feeling of the blacks with regard to military organization. The conversation was deemed of sufficient importance by General Hunter to warrant further proceedings, and Abram was directed to call a meeting of all the male blacks at Hilton Head, with a view of ascertaining their disposition and desires.

This meeting was held on the evening of Monday, April 7. The object was unknown to the negroes themselves; they were only aware that it was one that closely touched their interest. The call and proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy. Only two white men were present—Mr. Lee, Superintendent of the negroes employed at Hilton Head, and Mr. Wilson, head carpenter for the Government. The most rigid guard was instituted to exclude those whose presence was not desired, and to prevent eaves-dropping on the part of the over-curious.

The large room used for negro meetings was crowded by the expectant audience. Murchison made a short address to his brethren, in whith he depicted, with a great deal of clearness and force, their condition and relations to the Government, and the obligations and interests that should impel them to its support. At times, his language rose to eloquence, and he was listened to with the most breathless interest; and it was evident that every word found a response in the sympathies of his hearers. After stating that it was in contemplation by the Government to offer them the means and opportunity of military organization, and after candidly explaining to them the nature and duties of a soldier's life, he requested all who were willing to volunteer to rise; and *every man sprang to his feet.* It was fully explained to them that it was entirely a matter of choice, and not of force, and all who wished would direct their names to be enrolled; *every one present came forward.* The number thus enrolled at once was 105, and in two days the number was increased to 150, and they are still coming. If this expedient is to be resorted to, there could be no place more appropriate than upon the soil of South Carolina.

Letter from Mayor Opdyke.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 1, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have been shown an extract from your paper of the 19th ult., purporting to describe an interview between myself and a person who called on me in relation to the relief of the Florida refugees.

To all who know me it is needless to state what I now do in respect to the many who will see that statement who do not know me, that except as to the mere fact of a person calling on that business, there is not a word of truth in that entire narrative.

It is unnecessary to enter upon any detail of the interview, but simply to remark that, notwithstanding the person in question was very peremptory and offensive in his manner, he was treated courteously, and the whole story of rudeness and violence on my part toward him is a gross fabrication.

As to the refugees, it is known through my official action that all I could do in their behalf was promptly done.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

REMARKS.

Mayor Opdyke must certainly be in error in relation to the paper from which the "extract" to which he refers was taken. There is nothing in the TRIBUNE of the 19th ult. concerning him. After searching our files for a fortnight anterior and subsequent to the date which he names, the only thing we can find touching the Florida refugees, is an item in the TRIBUNE of the 26th ult., which is a paragraph condensed from a New York letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. We have seen lengthy statements describing the affair going the rounds of our exchanges, but the only mention of it in our columns is in the brief item above named. Mayor Opdyke is one of the last men in the Union whom we would be instrumental in injuring in any way. For him we have the highest opinion and respect, and believe him to be incapable of doing a wrong or mean action. He is one of the purest and most patriotic men in the nation, and certainly the best Mayor New York has had for many a year.

The Cotton Question.

Great attention is being paid by the Government and people of Liberia to the cultivation of cotton. Nineteen barrels of Sea Island cotton seed from Baltimore, and ten more from New England, were received there last February, and the Liberia *Herald* says there is excellent use being made of both consignments; and from the spirit with which many of the people and the natives are taking hold of the enterprise, there is no doubt that gratifying results will be manifested. A wealthy merchant in Monrovia has advertised for 250,000 worth of cotton. A part of a crop grown in Liberia, it is said, has been sold in England at the rate of twenty-two cents per pound.

A sale of fifteen bales of Maracaibo cotton has been made in Liverpool at the rate of 3s 5d per pound, averaging £90 per bale. It was grown from sea island cotton seed, and equated the finest sea island samples. Advices from Jamaica, received in England, represent the cotton growing movement as progressing favorably, the planting in its favor being on the increase. Encouraging accounts of the cotton movement in Peru had also been received. The quality of the Peruvian cotton, which was finding its way to Panama *en route* for England, is represented as of the very best description, and each plant is said to yield four times as much as in the southern United States. Expectations, it is asserted, were entertained that next year the export of cotton from Peru will be over a million bales!

Iron Plated Vessels No Longer Shot Proof.

The London *Times* details experiments with shot weighing one hundred and fifty-six pounds, driven from a smooth bore cannon by forty and fifty pounds of powder, through a target made of iron and timber, with a strength similar to the sides of the Warrior. The balls went crashing through the target with tremendous force. The *Times* considers the problem of iron plated vessels solved against them. The details of the experiment do not state whether the target stood at right angles to the range of the shot, but it would so appear from the reading of the article. The principle on which our gunboats are constructed, viz: constructing them with sides at an angle to the range, so as to make the shot glance over or under the vessel, is not affected by the experiments referred to in the *Times*. Vessels having been constructed so as to effectually resist cannon shot, the engineering skill of the world is now absorbed in an effort to produce ordnance and a projectile that will bore these iron sides through and through. The thing will unquestionably be done, and what the next development will be in naval science after that is accomplished, the future alone can determine.

Treason Trials in Virginia.

In Western Virginia, in Gen. Fremont's department, in the cure of treason, matters have "got down to the hard pan." Numerous indictments are being found against rebels, in the State Courts, for treason to the State Government of Virginia, as restored and represented in the State officers at Wheeling. They are indicted under the old statute of Virginia defining treason to the State, which is as follows:

EXTRACTS FROM THE VIRGINIA STATUTES DEFINING TREASON.

"1. Treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or establishing, without authority of the Legislature, any Government within its limits, separate from the existing Government, or holding or executing in such usurped Government any office, or professing allegience or fidelity to it, or resisting the execution of the laws, under color of its authority, and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in court, shall be punished with death.

2. If a free person, knowing of such treason, shall not, as soon as he may, give information thereof to the Governor or some conservator of the peace, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by confinement in the penitentiary, not less than three, nor more than five years.

3. If any free person attempt to establish any such usurped Government, and commit any overt act therefor, or by writing or speaking endeavor to instigate others to establish such Government, he shall be confined in jail not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

By the foregoing it will be seen, not only overt acts of treason against the State, but concealing treason and talking treason, are felonies to be severely punished.

Read This.

We commend this article of the Constitution to those who contend for the sovereignty of the State in all things:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, * * shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."—*Federal Constitution, Art. VI, sec. 3.*

Many blockheads who are forever blabbing about the Constitution, don't know that there is such a clause in it.

☞ Boston time is, of course, considerably faster than that of all the leading cities of the United States. The figures given below indicate how many minutes slower the time is in the cities named than it is in Boston: New York 19 minutes, Philadelphia 16, Baltimore, 22, Washington 24, Richmond 26, Charleston, 55, New Orleans 78, Buffalo 30, Cleveland 43, Detroit 48, Cincinnati 53, Indianapolis 57, Louisville 57, Chicago 65, St. Louis 76, St. Paul 88, San Francisco 207 minutes. This difference of time is quite important in these days when the telegraph is so generally used.

☞ It must be that the coming of the Federal forces into Richmond, now near at hand, will not be an hour too soon for the unhappy residents of that city, for a fearful state of affairs prevails in the rebel capital. There is a great scarcity of the necessaries of life. Provisions are at famine prices, and many of the poor are in a starving condition. The wealthier rebels refuse generally to extend them ordinary charities, and cases of dreadful suffering and destitution are reported, especially in the families of rebel soldiers. The people have no hope of defending the city against the Federal troops, and look on a speedy surrender as certain. It is the saddest and dreariest city on the globe. On all sides are witnessed want and squalid poverty, selfishness and wild debauchery.

☞ The Prince Albert Memorial excitement continues. A stained window is talked of for St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Glasgow proposes an immense "honorary tomb," enclosing an area of three hundred square yards; Bristol warms between a monolith and a bronze statue; Oxford will have a statue placed in the New Museum, by the sculptor Woolworth, costing £300; Suffolk county devotes the £6,000 collected therein for a college. Small villages talk about "Albert Pumps" and crosses.

☞ Fashionable arrivals in the persons of Madame Geffrard and her daughter, the family of the President of Hayti, are spoken of in a letter from the United States Commercial Agent at Port-au-Prince, who says: "They will visit New York in May, in the Haytien man-of-war the 'Twenty-second of December,' on their way to Paris, where Madame Geffrard has two daughters at school. They are highly educated and refined people, and I hope they will meet a proper reception from our countrymen.

☞ The Austin (Texas) Gaxette, of the 19th ult., publishes an account of the funeral obsequies of Gen. Ben. McCulloch. The body lay in state at Representative Hall from 4 p. m. of Wednesday previous until the same hour of the next day. A large crowd listened to the narration of the thrilling incidents of the battle field by an Aid of the General's, and the procession is stated to have been a mile long. In his will the General commended his soul to God, and bequeathed his body to the State.

☞ On Fox River, Wisconsin, on Friday night, the steamer Ellwood, upward bound, had gone through the fourth lock, and, while passing the dam at that point, struck a snag, which turned her into the current. The officers, though skillful men, could not control her, and she rapidly went over the dam sidewise! As she was passing over, an Indian and a German jumped overboard and were both drowned. The boat miraculously escaped all damage.

☞ The object of the Japanese embassy to England and France is to induce those powers to consent to a revocation of their recent treaties with Japan, as far as trade and commerce is concerned, or at least to obtain a very prolonged extension of the period within which Japan is bound to open certain ports to foreigners. In making this diplomatic move, the Japanese Government yields to the express wish of the people.

☞ From the effects of the terrific bombardment of Fort Pulaski, it is the avowed opinion of Commodore Dupont that if so strong a fort can be thus battered down and reduced in thirty hours, then the day of forts is passed away—such defences are no longer of any use. The same high authority declares further, that, in his opinion, the issue fixes the bombardment of Pulaski as one of the most remarkable events of the war.

☞ A few years ago, the late order of Gen. Doubleday would have sounded like the incendiary declaration of some wild fanatic, skilled in the art of inciting rotten eggs and brickbats: that no man has a right to horsewhip and sell another man's wife and children. That order is to-day backed up by the moral and military power of the Republic. The world does move.

☞ For want of liberty, the schoolmaster was banished from the South; for want of the schoolmaster, intelligent patriotism was banished; for want of patriotism, treason got the upper hand; and now we have the task of putting down treason at the cost of treasure and blood. We must prepare the way for the schoolmaster.

☞ "Setting a river on fire" seems likely to be realized after all, since setting the Thames on fire is a solemn proposal by one of the London papers, in view of a possible foreign invasion. He proposes to float a sheet of some combustible hydro-carbonaceous liquid over the water that sustains an adverse fleet, to ignite this combustible liquid, and thus to envelop the enemy in flames.

☞ There are very grave complaints in the correspondence from various parts of the country about the soldiers not receiving their pay. Some report that they have had no pay for four or five months. In consequence their families are exposed to severe privation and often to absolute want. We hope the Secretary of War will apply himself to the remedy of this evil.

☞ In the excavations now taking place at Pompeii, two hundred and twenty workmen are employed, and a railroad has been laid through the city to facilitate the carrying off of the superincumbent soil. It is one hundred and twenty years since Pompeii was exhumed, and only one third of the city has been yet brought to light.

☞ Another Academy of Music is to be built in New York. It is to be located a little above Union square. The building, which it is estimated will cost about $100,000, will seat sixteen hundred persons, and the interior tiers will be divided into boxes to seat four persons each, in the European style.

☞ The St. Louis papers relate that so universal and extensive has been the Jayhawking of stock, in many parts of that State, that some of the farmers are obliged to do their plowing with one ox and a mule, hitched together.

☞ Constructor Hanscom of the Portsmouth Navy Yard is engaged upon a series of plans demonstrating the feasibility of converting the old line-of-battle ship, Alabama, for many years lying on the stocks, into a steam ram.

☞ The patriotic Germans of Cincinnati have just subscribed $2,200 in aid of our sick and wounded soldiers at Pittsburg Landing. The Germans are among the first in the ranks and among the readiest to give when they do not fight.

☞ Massachusetts, as well as New York, has amended her militia law to meet the exigencies of the times and to provide for the possible necessities of the future. Her active force is to be increased to 25,000.

☞ The Leavenworth *Conservative* of the 1st says:

Gen. Mitchell left here yesterday for Fort Riley. He, and his two guns, by Gen. Hunter's Expedition has not been abandoned. His forces will move forward in three columns, the first marching on the 12th of this month. The weather is very favorable for the march, and forage can now be found in abundance.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* of the 3d, says:

It is rumored this morning that Mr. Stanton intimates that some Andy Johnstons will soon teach manners to the secession Mayor of New Orleans, and will take command of the city, hurling Mayor Munroe from his place, and all other rebel holding municipal offices. The insolent reply of the Mayor to Commodore Farragut has excited much feeling in official circles here, and the government is fully alive to the fact that coasting and wooing the rebels of New Orleans will not answer.

☞ The following is the list of officers attached to the U. S. steamer Michigan. It is compiled with the single exception of surgeon, not yet appointed:

Commander—John C. Carter. Lieutenant—Jas. E. Jouett. Paymaster—Calvin C. Jackson. Acting Master—Silas S. Marsh and William Thompson. Acting Chief Engineer—James McKell. Third Assistant Engineers—Edward W. Aldridge, and S. Cushing Nice. Acting Master's Mates—John M. Butler and James Hunter. Carpenter—John O. Butler. Pilot—William Hinton. Captain's Clerk—C. H. Carter. Paymaster's Clerk—J. J. Odell.

The Infamous Black Code.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 3, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following resolutions, passed by the congregational body named in the heading, I am instructed as their Clerk to send to you for publication:

M. R. WHITTLESEY.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FOX RIVER UNION AT MORRIS, MAY 1.

Whereas, The Constitution, which is to be submitted to the suffrages of the people of this State on the 17th day of June next, in Article 18, Sect 1st, provides as follows, to wit: "No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State after the adoption of this Constitution;"

And *Whereas*, In our opinion, the adoption of said article would tend to degrade still further an oppressed and injured class of our fellow men, and also to disgrace the people of this State in the eyes of the civilized world, therefore

Resolved, 1st, That we deem it a duty to recommend to our ministers and churches to make special efforts to secure the rejection of said article altogether.

Resolved, 2d, That the adoption of such an article as the one in question by a convention legally elected by the people of Illinois, admonishes us of the necessity of persevering in prayer and efforts to produce and confirm a healthy public sentiment respecting the true doctrine of human rights.

Resolved, 3d, That we cordially approve the action of the Legislature of this State in neither time, opportunity nor paper will allow of much more.

Gen. Turchin, with his 9th brigade, reached Decatur and crossed the river on Saturday night and Sunday morning, his last train crossing at a late hour of the forenoon of the latter day. The 11th brigade, commanded formerly by Geo. Dupont, but at present by Col. Wm. Lytle of the 10th Ohio and Carnifax Ferry fame, had the post of honor in the retreat, and commenced crossing the river immediately after Gen. Turchin had departed. Capt. Edgarton's battery was crossed, and two pieces placed in battery while the rest of the brigade crossed, it being feared that the enemy might choose that moment to attack. The third and 10th Ohio then crossed, and the Lieutenant Colonel of the latter fired the magnificent bridge which had just borne us across. This work was 3000 feet in length and was composed of 13 spans and a drawbridge for the purpose of allowing boats to pass. Pine and cedar underwood tarred and piled had been placed upon the bridge and the torch had hardly been applied before the whole bridge was in a flame. An hour and nothing was left of the structure but the piers upon which it had stood. And thus one deep and (at present) irreparable incision was made in the great artery of which we have heard so much, and the cutting of which newspaper men in the country has pleased call campaigns. But did any one immagine that it would first be cut at Decatur, Alabama? East Tennessee and Kentucky for the assailable point, but the schemes of newspaper Generals and correspondents, I find, "gang oft awry."

The evacuation was not made without firing a gun, and some of our compatriots have of late been accomplished. Capt. Edgarton found a little exercise for his rifled six-pounders on this morning, and a shell or two was thrown into Decatur. In the morning the rebels were engaged in erecting a camp in the edge of the wood, beyond the town. The white tents were all that were visible at the distance of two miles, peering over the top of a small hill. A gun was brought to bear upon them, and after half a dozen shots had been landed among the tents and trees, the white tents hastily disappeared, and the camp was removed to some remoter and safer distance. A flag of truce came over from the town to inquire if there was any intention to shell the town, alleging as a cause for the inquiry, that a desire existed on the part of the men, women and children to follow the example of the rebels.

Gen. Turchin is at Stevenson, where I imagine the entire division is going, as it is understood a rebel force from Chattawanga is likely to give us something to do in the way of a fight.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gen. McDowell Conciliating the Rebels—Scenes in and around Fredericksburg—The Vote on the Resolutions of the Committee on Government Contracts—The Republican Party Attacked—How Secretary Wells Escaped Censure—Saulsbury's Blackguard Speech in the Senate—Vallandigham & Co., on Polygamy.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1862.

Gen. McDowell's operations at Fredericksburg, I regret to say, are not of a very efficient and inspiring character. He has not yet sent a single company across the river, although for nearly a week the rebels have been carrying off their public stores under his nose. But he has stationed guards around the houses and other abandonments in the vicinity of the town, who come into camp and insult our soldiers, and whose wives and daughters insult the very guards who are protecting them. These are serious charges, and I would not believe them unless forced to do so by the testimony of numerous unimpeachable witnesses, who, like myself, have been disposed rather to admire Gen. McDowell as a man who dared to fight even when the odds were against him. A Fredericksburg lawyer named Little has been provided with a guard to protect his "sacred rights." This Mr. Little came into one of our camps a few days since and told a number of officers that they would go to Richmond one of these days faster than they ever went anywhere else, and that they would find lodgings prepared for them in a tobacco warehouse. Some of the protected females around Fredericksburg amuse themselves by spitting out of the windows at the Union soldiers, and others by closing their windows with curtains made of the Stars and Bars of the rebel flag.

But Gen. McDowell does not send any "contrabands" back. They are coming into our lines in vast numbers and are all employed in rebuilding the Railroad south from Aquia Creek. Fredericksburg is practically in possession of the blacks. They throng the streets everywhere. All the places of business are closed and the doors nailed up. The white men have nearly all gone to the war or fled in a panic at the approach of the Union soldiers. Those who remain are stiff secessionists. They will not sell a bushel of corn or a pound of tobacco for all the U. S. treasury notes that have been printed, but they will take any of the Confederate notes of malicious shinplasters at par; and their preference has been gratified by some mischievous soldiers, who have traded with them to the amount of about $2,000, with photographs of the Confederate currency, "irredeemable two years after the conclusion of peace," etc!

The Richmond Southern Confederacy papers received at the Navy Department I find that the Memphis *Argus*, and the Richmond *Enquirer*, have copied a portion of one of my letters concerning Washington corruption (unwittingly, however, the allusion to Floyd) and appended my name to it in full. This may also put in my mouth about a column of indecent vituperative matter President Lincoln's family that I never saw or heard of before, and that never appeared in the Chicago TRIBUNE, or any other loyal newspaper to my knowledge. But all that will be forgiven if those organs of rebellion will now record the fact that the Republican party, and the Congress of the United States, have by a majority of votes and majorities varying from 2 to 1 up to 6 to 1, put the seal of public reprobation and condemnation upon the frauds perpetrated and sought to be perpetrated in the treasury. Henceforth, whatever opprobium attaches to those transactions, (and it is enough utterly to damn them) no party belongs to but the individuals concerned and not to the party upon which they had fastened themselves. There has not been an act performed by this Congress of a more loyal character than the vote right to feel proud, than the terrifting out and denunciation of those frauds.

Sec'y Welles has without censure, except such as may be conveyed in the votes of 45 out of 117 members. It is difficult to see how any person could vote against the resolution condemning the Morgan contract, on its face. Yet it was so tangled up with other things, that very few members voted on *that* part of Mr. Welles's official conduct at all. Fitch, the New Orleans Navy Agent and the Navy, and, as it was felt that if the resolution of censure passed the Secretary would have to resign, the sentence seemed to be a very unfit reward for a triumphant victory and a great military, political and commercial advantage secured wholly by his department. Second, it was feared that if Mr. Welles should resign, his place would not be filled by a good a man. Mr. Welles is undoubtedly an honest man. He made a mistake—a grievous mistake—and he will have to suffer all his life, and affect his good name hereafter. But everybody knows that the misapplication of the public money in his department is exactly $70,000; the sum with which Morgan and Co. justly have charged for his four months service—say $5,000. You can put your finger on the deficit in the Navy Department, and know just what it is. How about the War Department? This consideration influenced not a few votes. Then there was a story going around that the employment of Morgan at the compensation paid him was approved by the President and the entire Cabinet, which, if true, merely spreads the blame over more surface without diminishing it. Yet it had a potent influence in bolstering up the Secretary. These are reasons enough for the vote that was given in the House on Mr. Holman's second resolution.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made a miserable blackguard speech in the Senate to-day, frequently using the words "nigger" and "nigger equality." There was a confusion of ideas and thickness of utterance in his remarks indicating that he had been in the grocery not long before. A couple of chaps in the same condition as himself, up in the gallery, applauded his slang about niggers and nigger equality, but not loudly enough to listen to his high flung threats about what Delaware would do, if such and such things were done by Congress. He did not say that Delaware would secede—only that she would foolishly and too fishy for even Saulsbury to utter. But he said that if we went to confiscating the slaves of rebels, and if thereby 5,000 free negroes should be added to the 90,000 we think Delaware now has, why then Delaware would re-enslave the whole 25,000! While he was going in this strain, Mr. Fisher, the representative of Delaware in the House, was delivering an able and patriotic speech, of exactly the opposite character of course, and Mr. Fisher had the advantage of being sober. Saulsbury concluded by saying that he didn't care anything about your confiscation emancipation bill, because they will be declared unconstitutional. Why did Saulsbury make such a fuss about it, then?

I observe that the telegraph made your correspondent say that the Vallandigham Democracy "approved" the bill prohibiting polygamy in the territories of the United States. It should have said "opposed." The vote was not taken by yeas and nays, as it should have been. It was first taken by rising and counting, and subsequently by tellers. On the first first vote Vallandigham, Odell, and the whole Democratic side except one or two voted against it. When the tellers were demanded, Blair of Missouri and Cox of Ohio were appointed as representing the opposite sides of the question, and when the affirmative votes had been counted the Democrats shouted "give it up," "give it up," and so the bill was declared passed without further count.

The Vote in the Army.

(From the Springfield Journal, 5th.)

W. S. Gale, Esq., one of the Commissioners to take the votes of the Illinois soldiers on the question of the adoption of the new constitution, was at his home last week on a short visit to his family. He informs us that the Commissioners are proceeding but slowly in their work, having taken the vote of but three regiments, amounting to only 600 votes, about 400 of which are for and 200 against the adoption of the constitution. The three regiments whose votes they have taken are mostly from the southern part of the State.

Mr. Gale informs us that the vote will be a light one. Many of the men are not voters; others are away on duty, and in other regiments absent from their companies; and some refuse to vote at all on a question they know nothing about. So far, the largest vote given by one company was fifty; the smallest fifteen. At this rate the votes of not more than one-third of the men will be secured.

Bombardment of Fort Macon

Interesting Details of the Affair.

[Report of New York Herald, 4th.]

BEAUFORT, N. C., April 27, 1862.

Fort Macon is "repossessed!" From the windows of the room in which I write, the Stars and Stripes are to be seen waving proudly on the flagstaff which for over a year has been the tri-barred emblem of the revolting States. Col. White, the officer commanding the garrison, refusing the final demand to surrender, our batteries opened fire on the following morning, the 26th, and after a bombardment of over ten hours Fort Macon hoisted the white flag.

The bombardment of Fort Macon took place on Friday. The battles of Roanoke and Newbern also took place on Friday. Friday is considered by some an unlucky day, and no doubt it is to the rebels when Gen. Burnside encounters them.

At fifteen minutes before six o'clock our batteries opened fire, and the thunder of the siege guns and mortars woke the drowsy echoes of Beaufort from their slumbers. The inmates of the fort, too, seemed heavy with sleep, and for half an hour our batteries kept up firing without a response. The startled sentries on the ramparts quickly communicated the alarm when the first shot whistled over their heads, (the attack had not been looked for at so early an hour,) the corporal of the guard rapidly aroused the sleeping garrison, and in a short time the parapets, sallyport and terraplains became alive with human beings. Springing to their places in the respective batchamants, they manned the cumbrous guns and the fort began to return the fire.

The atmosphere was clear, the morning beautiful, the breeze from the ocean fresh and fresh, all conspiring to enhance the grandeur of the scene. The noise of the explosions was terrific. Window frames shook houses trembled, and even the waves of the sound seemed to ruffle with each shock.

The firing on each side was for some time wild and ineffective. The bursting shells from the fort fell short, or struck and buried in the sand and water in fountain-like columns. The solid shot from our batteries ricochetted along the surface of the water beyond the fort, or struck the grassy parapet, and immediately "ducked" into the pit. The shots, thirty-two pounder, struck and passed through the ramparts with three inches of his head, knocking him up with sand.

The fire of the fort at length slackened to complete silence, and about half past four o'clock a white flag was run up over one of the guns. Soon after, two of the rebel officers were seen coming out of the fort, bearing with them a flag of truce. They advanced towards our batteries, and as they approached, Captains Pell, of Gen. Burnside's staff, and Lieutenant Hill, of Gen. Parke's staff went out to meet them. They introduced themselves as Captains Pool and Guion, and stated that they had come from Colonel White in order to find out upon what terms the fort could be surrendered. The message was conveyed at once to General Parke, who replied that the only terms upon which he could accept the surrender of the fort were unconditional, but that their inquiry should be at once dispatched to General Burnside, who might make an arr

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

King Cotton's on His Knees.

BY JESSE CLEREMY.

I hear the shout on every side,
Now swelling like a stiffening breeze,
"King Cotton's losing all his pride;
King Cotton's on his knees."

He's opening all his larger ports,
The "Northern myrmidons to please;
He's yielding all his stolen ports;
King Cotton's on his knees.

Repulses come like heaping snows,
This trembling monarch's heart to freeze;
'Tis hard to stand the Federal blows;
King Cotton's on his knees.

He's lost the crown he lately wore—
He has no crown his wants to ease—
His paltry days of scrip are o'er;
King Cotton's on his knees.

King Cotton soon must go to jail,
The wrath of Justice to appease,
And, spite of bales, he'll get no bail;
King Cotton's on his knees.

King Cotton has a traitor's heart,
And knows who swing on falon trees;
And he must end the traitor's part;
King Cotton's on his knees.

Dubuque, May, 1862.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Execution of an Alleged Union Spy in Richmond.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE EVENT.

More Prisoners Taken to Richmond.

THE HON. JOHN M. BOTTS SENT SOUTH.

The Dispatch and Day Book upon the Capture of New Orleans.

LATE FROM SAVANNAH.

Jeff. Davis Says He Will Never Surrender.

From the Richmond *Dispatch* and Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday last, we glean the following important and interesting items:

TRIAL, SENTENCE AND EXECUTION OF TIMOTHY WEBSTER AS A SPY.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

We append a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Court Martial that condemned the above person, in order to a correct understanding of the manner alleged against him, and for which he yesterday, at twenty-two minutes past eleven o'clock, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the military camp at the new fair grounds.

On the 2d of April the Court Martial convened for the trial of Timothy Webster as an alien enemy, Col. Nat. Taylor being President of the same.

CHARGE—Lurking about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States of America.

First Specification—That on the 1st of April, being an alien enemy and in the service of the United States, he lurked about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States in and near Richmond.

Second Specification—That about the 1st of July, 1861, prisoner being an alien enemy and in the service of the United States, did lurk in, and around about the armies and fortifications of the Confederate States at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee.

The prisoner was defended by Nance & Williams, who introduced a number of witnesses in his behalf.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, and two-thirds concurring therein, they find the prisoner guilty of the charge.

First specification—not guilty.

Second specification—not guilty.

Whereupon, two-thirds of the Court concurring, it was adjudged that the accused "Suffer death by hanging."

On the 23d of April the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court were approved by the Commanding General of the Department of Henrico, who ordered that the sentence should be executed under the direction of the Provost Marshal, on the 29th day of April, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

On the announcement of his approaching fate, the prisoner, as we hear, grew defiant, thinking no doubt that he would not be hung. He also said he could make several hundred in the War Department "shake in their jackets" by his revelations, but he made none up to his last hour. During the Monday of all days there was no show for him, he became completely unnerved. He was carried to the Fair Grounds and had to be led to the gallows Tuesday morning, by Capt. Alexander, but prior to that time received a visit from Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, of the Episcopal clergymen, to read the Psalm of David, invoking vengeance on his enemies. He refused, and Webster grew indignant, causing the clergyman to take an early departure. Webster, though to the calmest observer was visibly affected by the sight of the preparations observable, and shuddered when he first saw the gallows.

After the rope was adjusted around his neck prayer was offered up by Rev. M. D. Hoge. At the conclusion, a blind was drawn over his eyes, he having previously bid farewell to several persons standing by. The signal being given, the trigger that sustained the drop was drawn, and it struck again with a thud with a loud sound. Owing to defective cotton rope, the noose slipped, and Webster fell on his back to the ground. He hallooed, and partially stunned man was speedily raised and assisted up, and a new rope being ready, he was soon swinging a corpse, with his sentence executed. This occurred at twenty-two minutes past eleven o'clock. Fifteen minutes later we left the ground, but the party was still suspended. He died in about one hour.

Webster, who had plenty of gold and Confederate States Treasury-notes, gave it all to his wife a few days before his execution. He was in the employment of one of the departments here as a letter carrier between this city and Baltimore. It will be remembered he was not—that he used to take the letters received here to Washington, where they were copied, and the answers received were served in the same way. During his trial, the evidence against the parties, as many of them have found to their cost by subsequent arrest and incarceration in Northern forts, dispirited and was first excited against the prisoner by the style of his evidence against Lewis and Scully, and they feel to get out of him by hook or crook after their conviction. Mrs. Webster, who was arrested along with her husband as a spy, is still at Castle Godwin, but will no doubt be sent south of the Confederate lines. Webster is the first man executed here as a spy. Perhaps it would have been better had the business been commenced at an earlier day.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF YANKEES.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

A detachment from Gen. Jackson's army brought down by the Central railroad yesterday from Staunton, the remainder of the 58 or 59 Yankee prisoners and ten domestic traitors. The latter wore a squalid and miserable, hang-dog looking set of creatures. While they might have served the enemy as spies on the credulous of our brave boys, they could hardly, judging from appearances, have inflicted any serious damage on the cause of Southern rights by their character-ers or example. Some of the Yankees were tolerably fair specimens of humanity, but in several of them the brute stuck out so far that it could not be hid. A large number of them were so Teutonic that their jargon could hardly be understood.

The names of the Yankees were James Ginnis, company F, 3d Maryland; Thomas Eckles, company H, 67th Ohio; James E. Burns, company I, 14th Indiana; Geo. Caffrey, company C, 1st Vermont; J. H. Abell, company B, 1st Vermont; John Brown, company B, 1st Vermont; C. Van Weber, company K, 29th Illinois; James Moore, company G, 1st Vermont; Chas. Schelts, company F, 5th New York; Edward Haman, sergeant company I, 58th New York; Jas. Kelcher, company C, 40th Pennsylvania; W. E. Johnson, company E, 5th Connecticut; A. Johnson, company E, 5th Connecticut; J. Hall, company B, 29th Illinois; W. A. Chapman, company H, 3d Wisconsin.

The following are the names of the citizen prisoners, and the crimes for which they hail: J. Light, R. Boone and Richard Buckley, Frederick; S. M. Morris, H. Powell, S. Collier, Green C. Woodring, T. W. and Benj. Coffman, Rockingham; L. Garing, Page; A. Heflin, Fredericksburg; James N. Wood, Charles B. Guy, Wm. H. Van Winkle, Orange; Horace Hamilton, Jr., Morrison, Chas. Chattan, and Moses Morrison, Spottsylvania.

The sixteen Yankee prisoners were captured on Saturday last by a Confederate cavalry company, between Smith's Gap and the Shenandoah river, in Rockingham county. A number of the Hessians were made to bite the dust, and the survivors were chased by our cavalry to the river, where several were drowned in attempting to recross.

HON. JOHN M. BOTTS SENT SOUTH.

The conditions on which Hon. John M. Botts was released from the State prisonment in Castle Godwin, by the Court of Inquiry that examined the charge of disloyalty preferred against him, are: First, that after living perfectly quiet for a few nights before his release, he shall, with all convenient speed, prepare to remove to a location within the South by one or more States indicated by him, it must be approved by the War Department of the C. S. Government. It has already been indicated that, and Mr. Botts, with his characteristic obstinacy, declared himself a neutral in the present war, the Court of Inquiry would have recommended his discharge. This is the above nothing, but the conditions of his release, as specified above, may be relied on.

THE DAY-BOOK HINTS AT TREACHERY IN NEW ORLEANS.

[From the Norfolk Day-Book.]

The telegraph tells this morning the most deplorable tale ever heard in Amorica, or, we believe, in the whole world. Two contemptible United States have come up to the great city of New Orleans—inhabited by a population of two hundred thousand souls—defied ten of two hundred thousand souls—defied by miles upon miles of forts, mortars and cannon, possessing six floating batteries of immense power, and contains within her bosom some not less than thirty thousand disciplined troops—and have commanded the authorities to haul down the Confederate flag! As we write, there has been no intelligence of its having been hauled down; but we are prepared to expect the worst.

Sailing through miles of the heaviest artillery, it does not appear that so much as a single shot was fired at these two little steamers. On the contrary, everything seems to have been prepared beforehand for their quiet reception. The troops were immediately withdrawn lest they might feel disposed to demur, all the defenses on the lake were dismantled, the guns were thrown down without being injured, the steamboats, that could have gotten up steam in an hour and been off, were burned, and the defenders were drawn off to a distant point.

Never, since the world began, was there such a transaction—so deep, so mysterious, so altogether unaccountable.

The telegraph, thus far, gives a very confused account of this most mysterious and most deplorable affair. Terrible suspicions are afloat, but we hold it best not to give voice to them until something more definite shall have reached us.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND MUST BE DEFENDED —JEFF. DAVIS SAYS HE WILL NEVER SURRENDER.

[Correspondence of the Norfolk Day-Book.]

RICHMOND, April 27.—The news from New Orleans, confirming the fall of that city, has been read here with sorrow, but we are not dispirited, and do not doubt our final success.

Norfolk and Richmond must be defended at all hazards, and it is high time your forces should be more than doubled. Your city and the Navy Yard are of equal importance with Richmond. Not only is Norfolk and the Navy Yard of more available value to us, but the county of Princess Anne is indispensable in this crisis.

The delegation from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States, and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk, and York if they are coming. Indeed, you would have thought so, if you had seen, as I did, on Wednesday last, the South Carolina regiment, from Chester, twelve miles from Richmond, and heard cheer after cheer resound through the forest for "Old Virginia—she must and shall be free!" I conversed with a South Carolina officer on the same trip, who said that Savannah may be surrendered, and Charleston too, but Richmond never! He said, "We defend Richmond and Norfolk cost what it may."

You have noticed in the papers a short account of Jeff. Davis' speech, lately made at Rocketts, to the soldiers passing to York-town. It was the best short speech I ever heard. His noble heart is, so far as he was concerned, he would continue the war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more about surrendering Virginia.

REPORTED CAPTURE.—It is reported, says the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 28th, by a gentleman from the harbor entrance, that a schooner was captured by the blockading squadron off the bar, early yesterday morning.

THE GUNBOAT.—The ladies' gunboat contributions at Savannah amount to $30,000.20.

FROM SAVANNAH.—A Savannah correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, writes as follows:—"While Fort Pulaski has failed, and while our river batteries could not stand long against her ten-inch gunboats or battery on the adjacent islands, still the force of the Yankees in this vicinity is not sufficient to take Savannah, for our land force is too large to allow an attempted landing to be either pleasant or profitable to them. Nor can they easily pass the river to the city, for while they would be subject to a great deal of risk under the bluffs, which is doubtful, yet the obstructions in the river, however easily removed by a quiet work here and there, will give us much more under the storm of shot, shell and grape that we can rain upon them from a dozen places."

FREDERICKSBURG.—The enemy do not, as yet, occupy the city of Fredericksburg, but are said to be concentrating heavy forces in the vicinity to facilitate their anticipated march on Richmond. Some of their soldiers have stolen off and gone to the city, rollicked around, and returned, without doing any damage. They rarely escape, however, being escorted back under guards sent especially after them.—*Enquirer.*

FROM AUCTION.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

For Nett Cash Only.

100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines
For Two Shillings a Yard.

50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.

25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupin Bombazines
FOR SIX SHILLINGS.

50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED
Full Bolted BLACK SILKS,
FOR SIX SHILLINGS.

SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.

EXTRA HEAVY
Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling
CHOICE NEW STYLES

Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valentia for One Shilling.
Fine Fure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.

LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS
FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our store CHEAP.

NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in
SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES
Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also,
PATTERN CARDS
Of High Novelties in Dress Goods,
On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

mh30w2d-3m.

78 LAKE STREET. 78

We invite attention to our fresh arrivals of
Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c., &c.
Which are determined
NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD
By any firm in the city on the SAME CLASS OF GOODS, which it is our aim to keep. We offer
Superior qualities at the LOWEST possible rates.
In GLOVES we keep only the GENUINE ALEXANDRE'S KID. Ladies are cautioned against a base imitation of that article, which is now being palmed off as genuine
IT IS WORTHLESS!
We also wear BRADLEY'S IMPERIAL SKIRT, and offer it lower than others.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
mh21 ad1-1y 78 Lake Street.

ENGLISH BUNTING,
Assorted Colors, in 9, 13 & 18 Inches.
Also, by pieces or case.
Lastings, Moreens, Farmers' Satins, Church and Carriage Damasks, Indigo Blue Cloths, &c.,
For sale by
GEO. E. SPARROW,
12 Dey street, New York.

The manufacturer of the above goods having established a house in this city, will hold our customers' interests in prices and quality, that will be found well worthy the attention of the trade.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO A QUALITY OF BUNTING, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR OUR ESTABLISHMENT. ORDERS BY MAIL PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. ap11 2d2 8w1m

A CARD.—To the Citizens of Chicago.

Owing to the increased demand for the
CARTE DE VISITE, or ALBUM PHOTOGRAPH,
And having determined to excel anything ever before offered to the public, I have, at a very heavy expense, increased my facilities (both by adding to my present large corps of operators and enlarging my rooms), for producing a style of work, and now offer
THE BEST CARTE DE VISITE
That are made west of New York City.
One visit to my rooms,
108 & 110 Lake Street,
Will sustain me in the assertion
That my Carte de Visite are not equalled in Chicago. I challenge comparisons.

I would also call attention to my large Photographs finished in India Ink, Water Colors and Oil. These have long been the palm of superiority that it is necessary for me to say more than that I am still making them at the same low rates and high degree of excellence. In this connection I would thank the people of Chicago for the very liberal patronage they have always bestowed upon me, and assure them that they shall receive every attention and full satisfaction by continuing my customers

REMEMBER, THE BEST IN CHICAGO.
108 AND 110 LAKE STREET.
my9-ct-1w E. L. BRAND.

DENTAL

Dental Chairs, Spittoons, Lathes, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Vulcanizing Machines, and Material for Vulcanite Work.

DEPOT.

Orum and Armstrong and S. S. White's Teeth, Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platina, Plate and Wire, and every other article used by the Profession, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices by

J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.

☞ Some old style Dental Chairs for sale very low.
ap26-2t2d-3m

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—GLUE,
Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and oth er uses.
Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones,
At wholesale and retail. Office, 69 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block), Chicago.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
P. O. Box 2426. Successor to Wash'n Hoyt.
mh31-d2d-3m

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.
G. S. MOREY,
ap21-2t7d-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 5 North Clark street. Post Office Box 698. ap26-2t7d-1m

Insurance.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
51 Wall Street, (corner of William st.)
NEW YORK.

Having fully complied with the Insurance Laws of Illinois, offer

Insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks.

Assets, over Five and Three Quarter Million Dollars,

VIZ:—
United States Stocks, New York State and other States stocks..... $2,586,869
New York City bank and other stocks..... 594,000
Bonds and mortgages, loans on stocks, real estate and other securities..... 1,631,975
Bills receivable..... 1,816,359

THE WHOLE PROFITS of the Company revert to the ASSURED, and are divided ANNUALLY, upon the Premiums terminated during the year, and for which Certificates are issued, REDEEMABLE INTEREST until redeemed.

Total profits for 1861 years..... $23,943,718
Of which there has been redeemed by cash..... 16,743,000

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, Thomas Tileston, Robert Lenox, Benjamin Babcock, Samuel Willets, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, Fras. A. Hargous, Jas. G. Bruce, Watts Sherman, Royal Phelps, Gordon W. Burnham, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., James Low, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Geo. C. Hodges, W. H. H. Moore, Dennis Perkins, Robert L. Stuart, Cornelius Grinnell, Joseph B. Minturn, Lewis Curtis, Le Roy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, Samuel J. Hanry, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., David Lane, Henry K. Bogert, A. T. Stewart, Fletcher Westray.

Applications for Insurance in the above old and reliable Company received and forwarded, and Certificates issued on application to

HUBBARD & HUNT,
No. 1 Loomis' Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CITIZENS, of New York.
UNITY, of London.
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Office 150 South Water Street.
[Ja14-k346-1y]

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.
ja14-k346-1y

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS:
Benj. Lombard, M. D. Gilman, Geo W. Gage,
A. H. Burlingame, Wm. Reynolds, Wm. Stuart,
Matthew Birkey, Elvy Harwood, Oliver Wallace,
Wm. Blair, Wm. Bross, Jr., Isaac G. Lombard,
L. V. F. Stevens, D. L. Phillips, Wm. Bross,
Wm. Ogden, Jr. BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
G. Merrill Lombard, Secretary. W. W. Thomas, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. ja14-k346-1y

Farming Lands.

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS.

10,000 acres of Farming Lands,

Stored, Dwelling Houses and out buildings on the real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LECLAIRE, deceased, are now offered for sale at such prices as to invite the attention of capitalists, as they must become of largely increased value, and to parties seeking a home in this fascinating, Fruitful and Healthy State, the opportunity to purchase seldom occurring. For particulars apply to DAVENPORT & MCCLELLAN, Executors, Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa. March 25th, 1862. mh31-d1d2w

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.
BUSHELS PER DAY.
Capacity of No. 1. - - 3,000 to 5,000
" " 2. - - 1,000 to 1,000
" " 3. - - 500 to 800
WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
And put the same in superior order for market.
Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago.
GALENA RAILROAD, Nov. 15, 1861.
J. C. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.
N. B.—On hand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.
ap26-2t7d-7-7-4w-1y

Safes.
$200,00 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 24, 1858, at
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY:
GENTS:—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me 8 or 9 years ago, has been put to a severer test in the great fire in store of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 24th inst., which entirely destroyed by building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the heat was taken from the ruling after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Everything in the safe is in perfect order, except the books, being somewhat steamed. Your Patent Champion safe gives us great satisfaction, and has granted safety through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly Yours,
JAMES M. FOSTER.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.
New York, Jan. 24, 1858.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway:—GENTS:—We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 24th inst. The safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the first floor. It was taken from the rear part of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian. Also, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five (35), of Township thirty-five (35), north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the United States survey. Also, the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, according to the United States survey. Also, the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing one hundred and six

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE PURSE SNATCHER.—Richard Diamond, the lad who snatched a purse from a lady on Jackson street, a few days since, was examined before the Police Court yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear before the Recorder's Court to answer.

MEETING OF THE CRICKET CLUB.—A meeting of the new Cricket Club now in process of organization will be held at the Tremont House this evening at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers and other important business. A full attendance is desired.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.—During the past week the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line have received at this point and forwarded consigned to Flag Officer Foote, Cairo, Illinois, six hundred and eighty boxes of bomb shells, weighing over eighty-one thousand pounds.

☞ Thalberg says of the Driggs Patent piano: "The tone is grand and noble. It has great capacity for sustaining the sound or singing, and its volume of tone or power. I have never heard it excelled in depth, purity and sweetness." Mr. L. V. H. Crosby, at No. 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House, has one on exhibition and for sale.

A DISHONEST BRIGADIER.—John O'Brien, a member of the Irish Brigade, for some time past has been practicing the rascally business of stealing clothing—particularly coats—from his fellow soldiers at Camp Douglas, bringing it to this city and selling it to the soldiers. A warrant is out for his arrest, he having disappeared from camp.

THE KINGDOM HAS COME.—Every one is familiar with "The Kingdom Coming" at Root & Cady's. We understand that it has finally come at H. M. Higgins'. In other words the latter has in press a new song, entitled "The Kingdom Has Come"—a fiery, dashing melody, full of jubilation and joy. It will create a decided sensation.

NEW BOOKS.—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received Mrs. Stowe's new books, "Agnes of Sorrento" and "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" Anthony Trollope's new novel, "The Struggles of Brown, Jones and Robinson," by one of the firm; the Last of the Mortimers," by the author of "Margaret Maitland;" Nos. 58 and 59 of Rebellion Record, &c., &c. The New York daily papers now reach Chicago at eight o'clock P. M. Subscriptions received by McNally & Co., at the lowest prices.

HOME FOR AGED FEMALES.—This institution is in successful operation at No. 157 Fourth Avenue, and is already giving a cheerful home to several worthy, aged mothers, who have claims upon the generation whom they have lived to bless. Their house is but partially furnished, and the Board of Managers deem this, the first of May, a favorable time to solicit second-hand carpets, bedding, furniture, and whatever, families, in refurnishing, may have to spare and be willing to give. Such articles will be sent to the Home, or a notice of them sent.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—The Hutchinson Family whose connection with music, more especially of a patriotic character, dates back to the earliest recollections of us all, will give their first concert this evening at Bryan Hall, upon which occasion they will render the songs declared contraband upon the Potomac, and other gems of ballad music. The reputation of this family is too well established to need commendation from us. The large announcement that they are to sing will insure a crowded audience.

KILLED BY A HAND CAR.—A boy by the name of Bouchel was killed on Sunday night, at or near Bremen Station, on the Rock Island Railroad, by a hand car. A young man by the name of Charles Tingley came along with the car and asked Bouchel and another lad if they would like a ride; and in attempting to get on board while the car was in motion, he fell upon the track and the car passed over him, causing his death in a short time. Coroner James wile go to Bremen to day to hold an inquest.

A NEW LITERARY PAPER.—Miss Delphine P. Baker of this city has just issued the first number of a new literary paper called the *National Banner*, devoted to art, literature, music and general Intelligence. James Grant Wilson, Esq., of this city takes charge of the editorial department. Both in the matter of typography and contents, the *National Banner* commences most auspiciously, and is worthy a large and successful patronage. We especially commend it to the ladies as eminently worthy of their perusal, and we have no doubt that an acquaintance with its merits will serve to introduce it into many homes in this city.

GARROTING AT COTTAGE GROVE.—A countryman came to this city yesterday from Somonauk—we dont know his name—for the purpose of examining the elephant. Somebody informed him that the animal was at Camp Douglas, outside of the planks. Hither the Somonaukite proceeded, and there he met one negro and two white men, who were willing to gratify his curiosity. They invited him to the grave of Douglas, and when they reached that hallowed spot, the negro suddenly seized the countryman around the neck from behind and called upon his comrades to seize his watch. They, however, preferred his money, and took from him about $50 in cash and several valuable notes, leaving his watch upon his person. The victim was so thoroughly choked as to lose his senses, and when he recovered, his shawmen and valuables had disappeared.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.—THOS. D. MESSLER was appointed upon the first of the present month, Comptroller of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. In a circular issued by the President, all officers and agents are requested to report to the Comptroller as they have been accustomed to do to the Auditor.

All settlements of accounts, and adjustments of balances, whether for freight or passenger business, or otherwise, due to, or from, this Company, will be made under the direction of the Comptroller; and officers or agents of other Companies, or parties, will render their reports of such business to him, and will communicate with him in relation thereto. All drafts for the payment of balances due to the Company will be drawn by the Comptroller, which, other Companies, or parties on whom the same may be drawn, will please honor. For the payment of balances due by the Company, other Companies, or parties, will please draw upon the Comptroller for the same, which, when approved by him, will be duly paid by the Treasurer.

— George Reed, Esq., late Superintendent of the locomotive department of the St. Petersburg and Moscow (Russia) Railroad, made a short trip up the road of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway yesterday. He expressed himself much pleased with the motive power of this company, and with the general rolling stock, which he regards as complete in all its arrangements.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—In a previous issue we alluded in brief to the preparations being made by Silas B. Cobb, Esq., for the erection of a block of stores on Dearborn street, near Madison, and which are to be completed by the 15th of September next. The block is to be one hundred feet front and sixty-eight feet deep, and four stories high, exclusive of a deep basement. The first floor will be divided into five stores, the upper floors into offices—a most desirable location, situated, as it is, between two lines of city railway, and quite near the Post-office. The architect is Mr. J. M. Van Osdell. The masonry is to be done by Mr. Warner, and the carpenter work by Messrs. Wilcox & Ballard.

The above is but one instance in hundreds, we might almost say thousands, of the improvements already going on, or about to be inaugurated in various sections of the city. Architects inform us that already there are more buildings under contract than there were during the whole of last year. These buildings are mainly first-class brick and stone-front residences, and will form a permanent and beautiful ornament to the city. It certainly augurs well for the healthy condition of Chicago trade and finance, when her merchants and tradesmen are able to come forward and erect for themselves costly dwellings, while merchants elsewhere are seeking to convert their houses and real estate into capital. There is plenty of capital here for investment, and with the excellent opportunities offering themselves on every hand, that capital will not long remain idle. While the war and commercial stagnation are depressing other cities, Chicago is taking long strides forward in the march of improvement, and affording unparalleled inducements for investments by merchants and capitalists in other cities.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Election of President.

The annual meeting of the Board of Education was held at their new rooms in Lay's Block, on Lasalle street, yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock. Present, Messrs. Foster, Steele, Carpenter, Newberry, Tab, Holden, Prindiville, Ryder, Higginson, Haven, Ward.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and upon motion they were approved.

The Chairman announced that as this was the annual meeting of the Board, it would be in order to proceed with the election of President for the ensuing year.

The balloting resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

W. L. Newberry	4
L. Haven	3
Dr. Foster	2
F. Carpenter	1

No choice.

Mr. Newberry declined being a candidate under any circumstances, as he had not the time requisite for a proper fulfilment of the duties, and a second ballot was had, resulting as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

L. Haven	3
Dr. Foster	2
F. Carpenter	1
H. T. Steele	1
G. M. Higginson	1

THIRD BALLOT.

L. Haven	4
Dr. Foster	2
F. Carpenter	1
P. Moseley	1

FOURTH BALLOT.

L. Haven	5
H. T. Steele	1
Dr. Foster	2
F. Carpenter	1
J. Ward	1
C. N. Holden	1

FIFTH BALLOT.

L. Haven	5
H. T. Steele	1
Dr. Foster	2
F. Carpenter	2

SIXTH BALLOT.

L. Haven	6
F. Carpenter	3
H. T. Steele	1

And Mr. Haven was declared elected.

Mr. Haven expressed his gratitude for the honor but thought the duties of his business would confine him too close to perform the duties of President with satisfaction to himself or the Board. He was not prepared to accept of the office and wished the Board would excuse him. The excuse however was not granted, and Mr. Haven took the chair.

The Secretary said there was no business before the meeting except the unfinished school book question pending at the adjournment of the last meeting. No answer had yet been filed in court to the injunction in that matter, but Mr. Ayer had said he should obtain time to do so.

Dr. Foster said a lease of the new rooms had been drawn up, running five years, but was not yet signed, and asked if he should execute it as President of the Board, which it was.

Mr. Holden said it was necessary to obtain another room for a store-room. A large amount of things were lying about, which should be stored. There were two auditorooms in the building, one of them an office, which could be had for $120, and he thought it should be decided at this meeting.

Mr. Ward thought for $200 the Board could put up a store-room on the Dearborn School House lot amply sufficient for storage purposes.

Mr. Newberry moved that the whole matter of store-room be referred to the Committee on Building yet to be appointed. Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned.

Camp Douglas.

There is hardly any news transpiring at Camp Douglas, at present, worthy of newspaper mention. Our own soldiers are daily drilling and engaged in regimental and battalion exercises, to thoroughly prepare them for the more active service upon which they will probably soon enter. The weather is very pleasant, and the camp ground thoroughly dry, but this does not appear to improve the sanitary condition of the prisoners. There are more now in hospital than there have been at any previous time, and it will be seen below that the number of deaths for the past forty-eight hours reaches twelve, including one of our own Illinois men, who died from the effects of a gun-shot wound, received by accident a few weeks since.

It will be recollected that many weeks since a Commission, said to have been appointed by Secretary of War Cameron, came to this city to examine the prisoners, with a view to the discharge of such of them as seemed repentant of their past deeds, and were willing to take the oath of allegiance, and give a written guarantee, backed by a bond and sureties, that they would hereafter conduct themselves as good and loyal citizens. The Commission were to report to General Halleck, and he, if he thought proper, would issue an order for their discharge. It is now understood that the authority upon which this Commission acted was of doubtful origin. At any rate, we learn that the whole thing was quashed by Secretary Stanton, and the labors of the Commission thus came to naught.

John Dunlap, a member of the 65th Illinois regiment, who was accidentally shot a few weeks since, died in the hospital on Monday, from the effect of his wound.

The following prisoners have died within the past forty-eight hours:

Duncan Lee, co. K, 65th Tennessee 1
Wm. H. Carter, co. D, 2d Mississippi 1
Michael Castle, Co. B, Floating Battery 1
Elijah Owen, Co. K, 19th Alabama 1
Wm. H. Hamilton, Co. C, 20th Mississippi 1
R. Moody, Co. A, 55th Tennessee 1
H. Bartlett, co. C, 2d Texas 1
W. Hamilton, Co. C, 20th Mississippi 1
W. T. Brown, Co. H, 11th Arkansas 1
Jas. Bowser, Co. D, 55th Tennessee 1
John F. Horton, Roker's Battery 1
Previously reported 374
Total deaths 383

There are now 835 prisoners in the hospital.

The Monthly Receipts and Expenditures of Chicago.

The City Comptroller's statement of the city receipts and expenditures for the month ending May 5th, shows the following amounts from all sources:

RECEIPTS.

Street taxes	$ 837.00
General Fund	988.36
Special Assessment Fund	10,946.99
Fire and Police Fund	1,445.07
City Redemption	464 94 1/2
Fees	87.50
General Tax	153,595.90
Bond Account	888,375.67
Rents	437.41
Wharfing Interest	913.96
Licenses and fees	4,813.50
Police Court Fines	1,536.69
Total	$ 906,421.95

EXPENSES.

Fire Department	$ 4,816.34
Recorder's Court	1,414.60
Special Assessment Fund	19,936.97
Interest Fund No. 1	1,064.91
Interest Account No. 2	3,691.64
Certificates of Indebtedness	3,144.88
Refunded Fines	1,012.50
School Tax Fund	9,231.77
Personal Redemptions	2,294.41
Contingent Fund	2,150
Water Fund	15,794.94
Sewerage Fund	3,445.07
Board of Pub. Works Appropriation	14,999.99
War Fund	5,019.90
Interest Account	3,759.50
Tax Purchase	91.83
J. N. Hendricks	17.70
Street Lamp Fund	3.42
Refunded Fines	17.25
Old Claims	1,314.86
Legal Expenses	431.10
Salaries	1,394.97
Errors in Tax Warrant	46.00
Health Department	7.50
Bridewell	949.99
Police Court	94.57
Street Lamp Repairs	94.57
General Expenses	60.00
Election Expenses	30.95
Public Square and Block	66.84
Printing, &c	76.05
School Tax Fund	54.74
Costs of Tax Sale	244.25
Bills Payable	5,000.00
Cemetery Fund	633.19
Total	$ 95,121.64

☞ The following is the date of departure from New York of European, South Pacific and Havana mails, for the month of May, 1862:

Bremen, 10th, Southampton and Bremen; Dales, 10th, Queenstown and Liverpool; Cunard, 13th, Liverpool; Havana, 14th, Havana; Aspinwall, 16th, South Pacific and Central America; Hamburg, 17th, Southampton and Hamburg; Dales, 17th, Queenstown and Liverpool; Cunard, 21st, Liverpool; Bremen, 24th, Southampton and Bremen; Dales, 24th, Queenstown and Liverpool; Aspinwall, 28th, South Pacific and Central America; Cunard, 27th, Liverpool; Dales, 31st, Queenstown and Liverpool; Hamburg, 31st, Southampton and Hamburg. A closed mail, consisting of letters and newspapers, for states and cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from the New York post office semi-weekly.

DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS OF GOV. HARVEY FOR WISCONSIN.—The remains of the late Governor Harvey were taken from the Tremont House yesterday morning at half past nine o'clock, and, escorted by a battalion of the Irish Brigade, headed by the Light Guard Band, the Committee from Madison, including Gov. Salomon, Attorney General Howe, State Treasurer Hastings, and the Mayor of Madison; Mayor Sherman, Comptroller Ward, and others, to the Northwestern Depot, where they left in charge of the Committee for Madison. The funeral of the deceased will be held on Thursday next, and it is the intention of the citizens to make it in every way an imposing affair.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

Resolutions in Respect to the Memory of Carlos Haven.

The adjourned meeting of the bar to adopt resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the legal fraternity relative to the death of the lamented Carlos Haven, was held yesterday morning at the rooms of the Law Institute, Judges Manierre and Robert S. Wilson, presiding as Chairmen and Vice Presidents.

Mr. Asay, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported, and the meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the sudden decease of Carlos Haven, Esq., for many years an active member of the Chicago Bar, and for the last six years State's Attorney, this Bar has received another admonition of the uncertainty and brevity of life, and that what we have to do must be done quickly. And,

Whereas, It is meet that we should recognize the official integrity and consistency of character in our professional circle, and that we unitedly bear testimony to these, as exemplified in the life and official career of our deceased brother; therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of Carlos Haven the community and the profession have sustained a loss deeply felt and deplored; and that it affords us a mournful satisfaction to place on record our testimony to his kind and genial spirit in his social intercourse; to the purity of his life; to his zeal, industry, firmness and ability in professional duty; to his generosity, fidelity and integrity; and to those other traits which had secured him a high reputation and gave promise of future usefulness and honor, as long as we have each lost a friend; the State a magacious and uncompromising officer; the profession a member ever true to principle, always earnest for the right; the community an honest, Christian man.

Resolved, That while we publicly recognize the loss of the Bar and the community, we do not forget that there are those with whom existed relations nearer, dearer, tenderer, who, in this dispensation mourn a husband, a father, a son and a brother; while we mourn for ourselves, they have our unqualified and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a suitable Committee be appointed by the Chair to communicate these resolutions to the United States Court, the Circuit Court, the Superior Court, and also to the Recorder's Court, with the request that they be entered on the Records.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, be presented to the family of our deceased brother, with our sincere sympathy in their sudden and overwhelming sorrow.

After the presentation of the resolutions, Geo. Herbert, Esq., addressed the meeting, but owing to his distance from the reporters, and his being so much affected by the subject, he was but imperfectly heard. He said in substance: Carlos Haven was but slightly as I thought, and supposed that many here would know him much more intimately. I met him early among those with whom I formed an acquaintance in his city, almost among the first, and ever afterwards when we met on the street or elsewhere, he always gave me a cordial recognition and a hearty grasp of the hand. I formed my opinion of his character from my personal knowledge of the man, and that was the same estimate so unanimously accorded him by his fellow citizens this month. There was one common bond which might have brought us more closely together, but Mr. Haven was a man of pre-eminent modesty, and frequent luter-course would draw out his Christian character. He was usually calm, some thought him phlegmatic but he was at times susceptible, as occasions arose, of a high degree of enthusiasm. He never put himself forward except his public duty required it. By what I know of him, I can say that he was a faithful upright, Christian man, a man who distrusted himself more than others did. I well remember while urging upon one another preparation in those duties which we both recognized, his saying: "Mr. Herbert, our profession are not remarkable for their piety," and the remark I made in reply: "The more need that we should cultivate it." He showed an earnest and consistent firmness and purity of purpose in the discharge of all the duties of life, and when he laid his life down, he was able to say that he was ready for the great change. Can we say the same? Can that quantity morris say that we are ready to make the final change? The consistency with which he carried out his principles is the most satisfactorily testified to by you who have so long and well known him. I wish not to add one word to the universal tribute accorded to him yesterday. We mourn his death, but not as all prepare ourselves, so that when the time comes, we may be able, like Carlos Haven, to say we are ready, "*for me, as well to-day as ever.*"

Paul Cornell, Esq., followed Mr. Herbert and spoke as follows:

I came to the meeting yesterday determined not to say a word in regard to the character of our deceased brother. He was so well known at this bar that I thought it best to leave it in the hands of those better and more competent to fulfill the task; but I cannot allow the occasion to pass without alluding to the early friendship of Carlos Haven. Of that friends he was acquainted with when he first came here, I was about the first man to whom he introduced himself. I was then in Wright & Freer's office, and he came to that office when he began the study of law with Mr. J. H. Collins. From that time to the time he went to California was my intimate. In every event that transpired in his life was told to me; every letter he received from his friends, of however confidential character, was shown me. Almost every thought in regard to his future expectations were communicated to me, dwelt upon and discussed. How often I have talked with him of the struggles in the future in his heart when he first commenced the study of law, as to whether he should enter the field of ministry. For in him in every respect, in every phase of his character, a truly pious and Christian man. This I know from my own experience, and his sterling qualities have had a lasting influence upon my own character. He proved that he could live up to the standard of J. J. Collins, the high, honorable and upright practice of the law. Well do I remember J. H. Collins, peremptorily bidding a man leave his office, and decline the case because he thought it was an unjust one. Well do I remember, said Mr. Haven to me, "is what I desire—may I live to sustain that moral courage and high character which are there shown. If I starve, I will not entertain a case if I think it is not just, honorable and right." It is not necessary for me to state how well and how nearly he attained to the standard. He also made honorable his profession in that particular. I can hardly think he has gone. Near where my office was, Carlos Haven, Judge Barrett, Stebbins, Collins and myself used to meet and talk about the topics of the day. Alas! my friends, but two now dwell among us. Young men we were, starting out to gain the experience of life, and now all but two of us are passed away forever. During the past few years he has been my legal counsel and the sick and the dying, and for several days my heart has been rended by the scenes I have witnessed. It seems to me I have almost left myself behind, but when I took up the Sabbath morning paper, and my eyes struck upon the death of Carlos Haven, I was crushed to the earth.

How few of those old friends who knew him in my early days are left! Alas, where are they? I feel as though the largest share of my friends have gone before. Thank God, I have no anxiety about my brother Haven's future, and I know he has left behind him a shining example, which the young men of the bar may look to and of this bar will endeavor to emulate. I remember, once, as we were passing along, he said, "If I can only gain an eminent position at the bar I shall be content. I am ambitions, and want to be eminent. Ten thousand dollars is all I ask besides." This he came near being relieved. When he started for California, he said, "If I do not succeed, I shall commence the practice of law in San Francisco, if I do succeed, I shall return to Chicago to my friends." He returned in ten months with five thousand dollars in cash. I remember as well as if it were yesterday, going into his office and finding a good gentleman took me by the hand and seemed to melt with emotion as he spoke to me of his son. It seems to me a dream. Would to God that every man at this bar possessed the Christian character of that old man.

When he was a candidate for the office which he held till his death, I said to him, "I hope you will not be found n the grog-shops soliciting votes." "Never fear me," he replied, I will not stoop to these lowlies. I would rather lose my office." Oh, what expressions! What an important influence they had upon me! I will not believe to-day, unless it come to me from some source which I cannot think of, that Carlos Haven ever did stoop to any mean actions to sustain himself in office. I will not, now he is dead, speak of his eminence as a practitioner. I will only say that when my death-bed comes may I be able to conduct myself as he did. "There are angels," he said. It is an allusion which should be familiar to us known him. I wish not to add one word to the universal tribute accorded to him yesterday. We mourn his death, but not as all prepare ourselves, so that when the time comes, we may be able, like Carlos Haven, to say we are ready, "*for me, as well to-day as ever.*"

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